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1881

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOL. IV.

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A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1881.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—The payment of Rs. 8-8-0, for one year, for the education of the grandson of Vencatasamy Naik, sanctioned.	1st Oct., No. 471.	
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.—Payment of batta to a portion of the Resident's office establishment on circuit, sanctioned.	3rd Oct., No. 472.	
Native Chiefs.—Government of India informed that the *Bibliotheca Indica* publications may suitably be presented to certain — and gentlemen.	4th Oct., Nos. 472A & 473.	
Travancore.—Letter from Superintendent, Government Press, with enclosures, furnishing certain information regarding the Press required by the Dewan of —, forwarded to the Resident.	7th Oct., No. 477.	
Ahmed-oon-Nissa Begum.—Application of Mr. A. Champion for permission to institute a civil suit against —, under the provisions of Act XXXVII of 1858, declined.	10th Oct., No. 478.	
Aden Cattle.—Letter from Political Resident, Aden, requesting to be furnished with a remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 854-0-3 on account of —, forwarded per S.S. *Buldana*, communicated to Revenue Department and to the Accountant-General.	10th Oct., No. 479.	
Cochin.—The Resident to congratulate His Highness the Raja on the birth of a Prince.	11th Oct., No. 480.	
Government Agent, Chepauk.—Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Baynes reporting that he received charge of the office of Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government from his Assistant on the 7th instant.	Lodged.	
——— Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Baynes informing that he resumed charge of the Agency on 7th October 1881.	Lodged.	
Pensions.—With reference to Abid Hussain's complaint against his brother regarding delay in payment of his share of pension, the Sub-Collector in charge of the Vellore Stipend Pay Office to act on the orders of Government authorising separate payments and distinct receipts in the event of disputes.	12th Oct., No. 483.	
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.—Letter from — requesting that all communications from Government may be addressed to Bolghatty, Cochin, until further notice, recorded.	12th Oct., No. 484.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1881.	
Salutes.—The removal of certain old guns at Vizagapatam, directed.	13th Oct., No. 485.	
Ghulam Husain Sahib.—The decision of the Government of India declining to interfere with the orders of this Government dividing the pension of —, communicated to the memorialist.	13th Oct., No. 486.	
Travancore.—Proceedings, Public Works Department, requesting sanction of Government of India for carrying out the survey for a line of railway from Tinnevelly to Quilon with a branch to Trevandrum, forwarded to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with instructions.	13th Oct., No. 487.	
Orders of the Madras Police.—The Resident in Travancore and Cochin informed that no rules have been specially sanctioned by Government under Section 10 of Act XXIV of 1859. A copy of the — furnished for the use of the Travancore Dewan.	13th Oct., No. 488.	
Railways.—Proceedings, Public Works Department, passing orders on memorial from the inhabitants of Calicut regarding the alteration of the train service, Madras Railway, between Pothanore and Beypore and extension of the railway to Calicut, forwarded to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	15th Oct., No. 490.	
Government Agency.—The grant of three months' leave to Mir Husain Ali, Assistant to the Government Agent, Chepauk, and the appointment of Muhammad Ishaq Sahib, Assistant Translator, to act for him, &c., approved.	15th Oct., No. 492.	
Nair Brigade.—Proceedings, Military Department, declining to recommend Major F. S. Haleman's restoration to the effective list of the Army, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	18th Oct., No. 493.	
Kurnool Pensioners.—The transfer to Hyderabad of the pension of Political Stipendiary Shah Timarlong Khadri, formerly Ali Khan Bahadur, sanctioned. A descriptive roll of the pensioner, with last pay certificate, sent to the Resident.	20th Oct., Nos. 494 & 495.	
——— Ajjan Bi, daughter of deceased pensioner Himmat Khatu, granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.	21st Oct., No. 496.	
Ex-Zemindar of Palconda.—Viziaram Raz, —, granted an extension of leave for three months.	25th Oct., No. 497.	
Boundaries.—Proceedings, Board of Revenue, communicating, with remarks, to the Collector of Madura, Government Order forwarding copies of certain papers regarding the boundary dispute between the Tondiman and the Zemindar of Sivaganga.	Lodged.	
French Territory.—Telegram from the Collector of Godávari, reporting that his letter regarding French territories was despatched on the 26th September 1881.	Lodged.	
Political Pensioners.—The proposal of the Collector of Kurnool that Muhammad Daud Khan Bahadur be permitted to draw his pension at Madras or at Kurnool as he may happen to be at one or the other place, approved.	26th Oct., No. 499.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Letter from Ceylon Government requesting that the pension of S. Samiapuram may be paid to him at Madura, &c., communicated to the Accountant-General with instructions.	26th Oct., No. 500.	
Special Commissioner, Malabar.—The suggestion of the — for printing copies of papers regarding measures contemplated by Mr. Strange for improving the relations between landlords and tenants in Malabar, approved.	29th Oct., No. 503.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1881.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Letter from Ceylon Government sanctioning a ceremonial allowance of Rs. 200 on account of expenses attending the obsequies of Bhargavi Devi Ammal and the continuance of the payment on account of her eldest son of the full amount of his late mother's pension, communicated to the Government Agent, Tanjore.	29th Oct., No. 504.	
French Territory.—The Collector of Godávari asked by telegram if area of certain villages named in his letter of 24th September are exclusive of Yanam, and to state clearly their separate area, &c.	29th Oct., No. 505.	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1881.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 21st September 1881, *No.* 103 [*Current No.* 493].

In reference to G.O., No. 391, of the 8th August 1881, I have the honor to forward two Memoranda on the subject of Judicial reforms in Travancore—the one by myself expressing my views on the system proposed by the Dewan, and the other by the Dewan remarking on my views.

2. As the Dewan has to some extent misinterpreted my remarks, it is necessary for me to give some explanations.

3. In *paragraph* 1 he states that he is not sure whether I concur in his proposal that all regular civil appeals and all criminal appeals should be heard and determined by a bench of two Judges.

4. I *do* object to this alteration of Regulation III of 1054 so long as there exists a Royal Court of Final Appeal without an increase in the staff of Sadr Court Judges, but I waive my objection if it be determined that there shall be a staff of five or more Sadr Judges. I only admitted the employment of a Fourth Judge as a temporary measure (*vide* paragraph 2 of my Memorandum).

5. In *paragraph* 2 the statement of the Dewan that 1,739 appeals have been preferred since 1050 M.E. "but with no results" proves my assertion that the right of appeal has been allowed to become a dead letter.

6. *Paragraph* 4.—If a decision of the First and Second Judges of the Sadr aided perhaps by the Third Judge, whose opinion they may have asked, fails to give satisfaction, I cannot see how the Royal appellate decision of the Fourth and Fifth is likely to improve matters.

7. *Paragraph* 7.—The Dewan should have read my remarks in paragraph 18 in connection with paragraph 16 where I spoke of "*Special* Judges."

8. In the latter part of *paragraph* 10 the Dewan states that he can see no reason to leave the work of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Judges to a single Judge of the Sadr.

If there were no Royal Special Appeal Court there would be no necessity for the plan I proposed. My opinion is that it would be best to have no Royal Special Appeal Court.

It would perhaps be better to let the Sovereign set aside a defective decision by Royal Proclamation or by passing a Regulation. It was on the understanding that a

Royal Special Appeal *must* exist that my views were expressed, and my object was to provide a mode without increasing the already sufficient staff of the Sadr.

9. *Paragraph* 12.—It is admitted that even five Judges are insufficient for the Dewan's scheme, the exception would prove the rule; why not perfect the scheme and have seven Sadr Judges? According to paragraph 4 expense appears to be no object.

10. In *paragraph* 17 the expense is under estimated. I only admitted the Fourth Judge as a temperary measure for a special duty.

The cost to the State of two extra Judges would amount to Rs. 16,800 per annum at least. If the Dewan's scheme be perfected and four extra Judges be appointed the extra cost will be Rs. 33,600 per annum.

11. I laid before the Dewan a suggestion that, abandoning all idea of a Court of Royal Special Appeal, the Maharaja might, on the ground of mistake or injustice, set aside or modify any decision of the Sadr by Public Royal Proclamation or by passing a Regulation for the purpose; but the Dewan considers the idea too strange and novel for serious consideration.

This power is exercised by the Sovereign in criminal cases, and, considering the extremely public way in which, according to my suggestion, it will be carried out, would not be likely to be exercised save in very rare and exceptional cases where a very flagrant miscarriage of justice had taken place.

12. It will, of course, be evident that the aim and end of my suggestions is to cause a decision of two Judges or of a full bench of the Sadr to be a final decision, under whatever name it may be passed, and not to increase the number of the Judges of that Court.

13. If the Government will now be good enough to express their view of the matter the proposed reforms can be carried out.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Memorandum on the subject of Judicial Reforms, Travancore.

In regard to the proposal to increase the number of Judges constituting the Sadr Court I must distinctly record my opinion that such a step is entirely inadvisable.

2. As a temporary measure in view to supervision of the working of the Magistracy on the introduction of the Penal and Procedure Codes and the working of the District Munsifs and Zillah Judges when invested with the increased powers which it is proposed to give them, I see no objection to the introduction of a Fourth Judge who shall exercise the powers now vested in the Judges of the Sadr under Regulation III of 1054.

3. To the appointment of any Judge or Judges in view to form a nucleus for a Committee to hear special appeals preferred to His Highness the Maharaja I entirely dissent. The measure would be a retrograde movement—

1. It is unnecessary.
2. It involves needless expense.
3. It would confer no benefit to the public.
4. It would be derogatory to the Sadr Court.
5. It is wrong in principle.
6. It would be worse than useless in practice.

4. I say that the measure is unnecessary, because, as a matter of fact, the privilege of special appeal to His Highness the Maharaja has wisely been allowed to become almost a dead letter. No special appeal has (I believe) been admitted for the past ten years until the admission of Messrs. Darragh's appeal in the present year.

5. During the past seventeen years there have been perhaps six special appeals admitted, and I believe that all, or nearly all, of the cases admitted to special appeal had been decided in original prior to the passing of the Civil Procedure Code Regulation II of 1837.

6. Since that date the quality of the Courts of Travancore has materially improved, and the necessity for such a procedure has diminished to a minimum.

7. If it be, however, ruled that a special appeal be necessary for the satisfaction of suitors, arrangement for such appeal may be made without the contemplated increase in the number of Judges.

8. Let the effect of the proposed arrangement be considered.

A case decided by the Zillah Judge is appealed to the Sadr and is heard and determined by two Judges, and if they should differ in opinion, by three Judges.

A special appeal is admitted to His Highness the Maharaja.

9. According to the Dewan's arrangement (which I oppose as impracticable) the appeal is heard by two Judges of the same Court and the Dewan himself who makes himself into a volunteer amateur Judge for the occasion

Setting aside the fact that this plan at once involves an increase in the number of Judges to five in order to work it at all, what benefit do the public derive?

(1.) Is the certainty of superior justice thereby secured?

(2.) Is it likely that a greater confidence will be felt in the integrity and independence of the Courts?

10. To answer the first of these questions it is necessary to consider the nature of the Court which it is proposed to form for the disposal of these appeals.

11. I shall not dwell on the supposition of a Sadr Court composed of four Judges, for in such a case the Dewan and one Judge would have to sit in judgment on the decision of very probably the three superior Judges of the Sadr and even then might differ in opinion, but I will consider the question supposing that the Sadr consists of five Judges, in which case two Judges and the Dewan would sit.

12. If the Dewan is to have a voice in deciding the case he must sit with the Judges to hear the appeal and thereby no inconsiderable portion of his valuable time will be taken away from his more important legitimate duties. Such a course could not be very satisfactory to the public.

13. His opinion moreover cannot be expected to be as sound as that of trained Judicial officers whose whole time is devoted to the one duty, and to whom practice and experience give facility in arriving at a just conclusion.

14. It may very well be that the case has been originally heard by three Judges of the Sadr who of the five constituting the Court are or are supposed to be from intelligence or practice the best Judges on the bench.

15. The judgment of the two inferior Judges aided by the Dewan can hardly be argued to be likely to secure superior justice or to inspire a greater confidence.

16. But (though I feel ashamed to even allude to such an argument) perhaps it may be said that the integrity of the Sadr Judges is doubted, and that by appointing two *Special* Judges to sit with the Dewan this Court of Final Appeal will command perfect confidence.

17. This would indeed be an extraordinary policy! It is the duty of the State, and it is a duty which she has performed to the best of her ability, and which I assert that she has well performed, to place upon her Sadr bench the most intelligent and upright Judges she can procure. For the State to allow it to be in any way suspected that the fullest trust and confidence is not reposed by her in these Judges would be a shameful and suicidal policy, and to encourage public suspicion in this direction would be not merely unfair and debasing to those Judges, but would tend to raise far more sinister suspicions regarding the Final Court of Appeal which it is proposed to establish.

18. I will speak openly in this matter at the risk of giving an offence which I do not intend. If there be a Court of two Judges constituted specially to hear special appeals to the Maharaja it will be at once believed (and the belief will not be confined to the limits of Travancore) that these are the Maharaja's own nominees, subject to his pleasure and influenced by his will. The Court itself will not command public confidence, and the distrust which it will occasion will extend to the Maharaja himself and his Minister.

19. Though all concerned be "chaste as ice and pure as snow" they will not escape suspicion, and the position and dignity of the Courts of Law will be most injuriously affected.

20. Let every possible effort be continued to import into the Sadr Court the very best men who can be procured, and the Rulers of the State may rest assured that having done their duty the people should be satisfied.

21. I believe that the public are at the present moment satisfied with the Sadr Court, and that the State may "go far and fare worse" before a better constituted Court can be found.

22. It is not by a system of mistrust and espionage that good public servants are made.

23. An honest man would dread to enter a service where such a system prevailed, and honest work is developed of honest trust and appreciative supervision.

24. I trust that the arguments I have recorded are sufficient to prove 2 to 5 of my objection.

25. In reference to my first objection (that the system proposed is unnecessary) I shall here quote certain portions of a letter written by me to the late Dewan in October 1878 :—

" I am of opinion that appeals to the Sovereign should not be ordinarily admitted though at the same time there should be a power of such appeal and there should be a power in the Sovereign to overrule any decision.

" Now, in the case where the Sovereign has the benefit of the assistance of a Council consisting of trained and selected Judges of the highest legal knowledge and experience and tested powers of mind, and without whose advice the Sovereign will not act, an appeal in all cases may possibly be advantageous.

" In this State such is not the case. The trained, learned, and experienced in law are absorbed into the Judicial tribunals of the State, and it must be a rare case in which either the Sovereign or his Minister can possess that special and practical knowledge which would qualify them to justly criticise the decision and views of what I may term the professional jurists.

" I, therefore, would hold that, in ordinary cases, any interference with the rulings of the highest Judicial tribunal of the State is likely to be pernicious, leading to a probable uncertainty of law and procedure, and tending to a diminution of the status generally of the Courts.

" But reverting to the present system of the Courts in this State, I would remark that, in cases such as the one now under reference, there should be a remedy without the necessity of appeal to the Sovereign.

" As the Sadr Court is at present constituted there are four Judges, and of these two sit in every case. There is consequently no superior collection of knowledge and experience to be made to which an appeal or question can be referred.

" I cannot help thinking that this system is unsound. I do not believe that in having two Judges on the bench at the same time we always get the collective knowledge of the two.

" I believe that better, clearer, more carefully considered and more attentive work is likely to be done by one Judge, more especially if he is at all times aware that his decisions are liable to the criticism of two or more of his learned colleagues.

" Where two Judges sit in one case and we have only two others to whom to refer their decisions for review, we have no ground to expect a superior opinion and such a practice would simply give rise to unpleasantness and jealousy.

" But on the other hand were only one Judge to sit in each case, a dissatisfied suitor might lay his appeal or his application for review before the majority of two or three, and I do not think there would be any possible jealousy or unpleasantness in the disposal of such cases—at any rate there ought not to be.

" By such a modification of the existing practice a much greater amount of work might be quite as easily got through by the Judges, for the institution of frivolous appeals would of course be checked by the imposition of Court fees, and I believe that by the introduction of some such system as I have here briefly and cursorily alluded to the necessity of appeal to the Sovereign in all ordinary cases would be completely obviated."

26. In this letter I have briefly set forth my views on the subject of special appeals, and I see no reason to greatly differ from the views I then expressed. I am led to believe that the letter I quote from had something to do with the introduction of Regulation III of 1054, and that Regulation was a move in the right direction and has been found to work fairly well.

27. I would now show a system by which special appeals to the Maharaja may be heard, based upon the method indicated in the letter quoted from and not involving any alteration in the present constitution of the Court.

28. I would suggest that appeals from the District Munsifs be heard by one Zillah Judge. That a special appeal lie from his appellate decision to two Judges of the Sadr, whose decision shall be final, and who if they differ may call in the Chief Judge to their assistance, the decision of the majority being final.

29. That all original suits in the Zillah Courts be heard by one Judge.

That appeals from his decisions lie to one Judge of the Sadr.

30. That a special appeal from the appellate decision of the Sadr Judge shall lie to His Highness the Maharaja if preferred within forty-five days.

31. That such special appeal be referred to the Dewan who shall keep a file of such special appeals.

That the Dewan shall admit the same on payment of the proper institution fee and deposit of an amount equal to the estimated costs of the special respondent.

The Dewan shall refer the appeal to two Judges of the Sadr who have not been engaged in the hearing of the original suits; these two Judges shall hear the appeals in due form and submit their opinion to the Maharaja through the Dewan.

32. The Maharaja shall within thirty days of receipt confirm the said opinion by causing the word "Confirmed" to be subscribed and affixing his Sign Manual and Seal and such opinion shall thus form the judgment.

33. In case of difference of opinion between the Judges they shall submit the record and their separate judgments to the Dewan and his opinion shall determine the majority.

The copy of the judgment shall be forwarded by the Dewan to the Sadr Court, and shall be there recorded and carried into effect in ordinary course.

34. No decree or process of the Sadr Court to be stayed pending appeal decision unless the special appellant shall deposit in the Dewan's office a sum equal to the award or give good and sufficient security for the satisfaction of the decree.

(Signed) J. C. HANNYNGTON,
Acting Resident.

September 1881.

Memorandum on the question of the formation of a Court of Ultimate Appeal in Travancore.

In a memorandum, dated 30th June 1881, I proposed certain reforms in the present Judicial system of Travancore and sent it to the Acting Resident for his opinion before carrying them out. He submitted it to the Madras Government, who I find have approved of all my proposals "reserving only their opinion regarding a Royal Court of Final Appeal." On this point Mr. Hannyngton, differing from my views, has expressed his opinion in a separate memorandum, a copy of which he has now handed to me for an expression of my views. I am not quite sure from his remarks whether he concurs in my proposal that the Sadr Court should be placed on the footing on which it was prior to the passing of Regulation III of 1054, *i.e.*, in other words, that all regular appeals on the civil side and all criminal appeals should be heard and disposed by a bench of two Judges; but as from G.O., 8th August 1881, No. 391, Political Department, just received, there can be no doubt that the Madras Government have approved of this proposal, I shall confine myself in the following remarks to a consideration of the only question on which that Government have reserved their opinion, viz., that of a Court of Ultimate Appeal.

2. On this question Mr. Hannyngton begins by recording a strong dissent from my views, but concludes by proposing nearly what I have suggested in my memorandum. In the first part of his paper he deprecates the creation of an Ultimate Court to hear appeals to His Highness the Maharaja on the grounds that—

1st.—It is unnecessary,
2ndly.—It would involve needless expense,
3rdly.—It would confer no benefit on the public,
4thly.—It would be derogatory to the Sadr Court,
5thly.—It would be wrong in principle, and
6thly.—It would be worse than useless in practice.

With reference I presume to the first of these grounds he says that the privilege of special appeal to His Highness the Maharaja has wisely been allowed to become a dead letter, and that no special appeal has been admitted for the past ten years. But a reference to the records in the office shows that since the year 1050 (A.D. 1875-76) no less than 1,739 appeals and complaints have been preferred to His Highness against the decisions of the Sadr as shown below:—

1050	596
1051	286
1052	169
1053	131
1054	120
1055	141
1056	271
1057	25
Total	1,739

In the absence of a properly constituted Court to hear such appeals many of these petitions have from time to time been simply forwarded to the Sadr. In some instances reports have been called for at the instance of the Resident, but with no results. Thus if appeals to His Highness have not been regularly filed and disposed of, it is not because none have been preferred, but because we have no machinery to deal with them.

3. That this want has been always felt is shown by the fact that in 1039 (A D. 1864-65) a Special Committee was formed composed of the Second Judge of the Sadr, a retired Missionary, and a subordinate in the Dewan's Cutcherry, and eighty-seven appeals pending at that date were referred to them. Of these cases, they disposed of only ten. They had sat only for six months when it was found necessary to dissolve the body, and another was then formed consisting of the First and Second Judges of the Sadr. They had eighty-four appeals to dispose of and decided forty-three. In October 1875, a third Committee was formed composed of the present First and Second Judges; but the objection to these Committees is that it is often found that the Judges composing it have already sat in the Sadr on the cases subsequently referred to them.

4. As to the measure entailing needless expense, I question whether any expense incurred in such a cause would be useless. If a decision of the Sadr has failed to give satisfaction and the Sovereign is appealed to, and if the appeal discloses a *primâ facie* case for interference, it is only right that the appeal should be heard and disposed of. Not to entertain such an appeal amounts to a simple denial of justice, and it is no satisfaction to the suitor to be told that the expense of forming a Royal Court of Appeal is our excuse for not hearing him.

5. The tendency of the Acting Resident's remarks in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 is to show that the tribunal to and by whom the appeal would be referred and heard would not be such as to command the confidence of the public. It should be remembered that in the matter we are discussing we have only a choice of evils; for it is impossible with the materials at our command to form such a Judicial Committee as shall even in a remote degree resemble that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, to which appeals from the decisions of the British High Courts lie. But the necessity of allowing appeals to His Highness as the fountain of justice and of dealing with them is not the less imperative, and is perhaps even stronger here than in British India; and the only solution of the difficulty I could suggest was to so constitute the Sadr as to admit of some of its members being available to advise the Sovereign in disposing of appeals preferred to him in the last resort. If a better machinery can be devised, I am quite content that mine should give way to it.

6. With reference to the Acting Resident's remarks in paragraphs 16 and 17 the formation of even an entirely distinct standing Court of Ultimate Appeal in Travancore would no more imply a slur on the integrity or ability of her Sadr Judges than the existence of a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England reflects on the Judges of the High Courts in British India. But as a matter of fact we do not propose to go outside the Sadr Court, as it is simply sought to employ some of those Judges to hear appeals in the last resort from decisions of their own colleagues.

7. I regret I am unable to follow Mr. Hannyngton in his remark in paragraph 18. *All* the Judges of the Sadr Court are the nominees of His Highness the Maharaja. Why those who may have to sit in the proposed Court of Ultimate Appeal should be considered "subject to his pleasure and influenced by his will" any more than their colleagues sitting on the Sadr Bench is not clear to my comprehension. No one could know beforehand which of the Judges of the Sadr would be available to sit in the Royal Court of Appeal as those only would be eligible who had not been engaged in the case when it was before the Sadr Court.

8. If, as suggested in the Acting Resident's paper, the Sovereign was capable of influencing the Chief Judges in the land, it would be far easier for him to do so now with only a single Judge sitting to hear important appeals, civil and criminal (a system of which Mr. Hannyngton strongly advocates the continuance), than the bench of two Judges and the Ultimate Court of three Judges which I propose—a measure calculated to preclude all possibility of any such influence being brought to bear at any time and by any Sovereign. What occasion, therefore, there would be "for any distrust arising and for such distrust extending to the Maharaja and his Minister" I fail to see. But I cannot think that the Acting Resident can mean all that he says in this connection when he proposes in paragraphs 27 to 34 of the same paper very nearly what he so strongly condemns in paragraph 18.

9. In paragraph 25, the Acting Resident, in reference to his first objection to a Court of Ultimate Appeal, viz., that it is *unnecessary*, transcribes from a letter written by himself to the late Dewan in October 1878 an extract of which the first paragraph quoted is as follows:—

"I am of opinion that appeals to the Sovereign should not be ordinarily admitted though at the same time *there should be a power of such appeal and there should be a power in the Sovereign to overrule any decision.*"

10. The closing portion of the memorandum, paragraph 27 *et seq.*, is devoted to proposing a machinery for hearing appeals to the Sovereign. According to this proposal the Sadr Court is to consist of three Judges still. One of them is to be engaged in hearing regular appeals from decisions of Zillah Judges, and the remaining two are to be available to sit as Judges of the Royal Court of Appeal. In case of a difference of opinion between these two, the records of the case and the judgments of the two Judges are to be submitted to the Dewan, whose opinion is to determine the majority. My objection to this plan is that the decisions of a *single* Judge of the Sadr deciding regular appeals involving important interests or principles will not, as a rule,

give satisfaction and will have the effect of increasing the appeals to His Highness which it is most desirable to keep down as much as possible, whereas a judgment by a bench of two Judges would carry more weight and have the effect of greatly reducing the number of appeals from decisions of the Sadr. In British India, with the Judges they have on the High Court Benches, all regular appeals are invariably heard by a Bench of two Judges, and I can see no reason for leaving the work to a single Judge in the Travancore Sadr Court.

11. It remains now to state my own opinion distinctly on the question at issue. I have attempted to do this in my memorandum of the 30th June last, but as I fear I did not then express myself fully, I beg to avail myself of the opportunity now afforded me of doing so.

My opinion is—

1st.—That the Sadr Court of Travancore should consist of *five* Judges.

2nd.—That a bench of any two of the five Judges should hear and dispose of all special and regular appeals referred to that Court.

3rd.—That the other three of the five Judges should be available to form a Court of Appeal to hear and decide appeals preferred to His Highness the Maharaja and referred to them for that purpose by His Highness; such three Judges not to include any who may have been engaged in hearing and deciding on the case when before the Sadr Court in its previous stages. One of the five Judges should be generally on circuit examining and reporting on the working of the lower Courts including the magistracy as already proposed and approved, but called in when required to sit on the Court of Ultimate Appeal.

12. It may be objected to this that *three* Judges will not always be available to form this Court, as, when the two Judges deciding regular appeals differ in opinion and are obliged to call in a third, only two would be left who had not sat on the original case. This is true, but the occasions on which a third Judge would be called in would be few and far between, as it is not likely that the two Judges would differ in every case, consequently *three* would be available generally, and such a Court would certainly not be open to the objections stated in paragraphs 11 to 15 of the Acting Resident's Memorandum. When in any case, only two Judges were available for the reason already mentioned, I suppose the Dewan must be called in as contemplated by Mr. Hannyngton himself in paragraph 33 of his memorandum, and the judgment of the Court so constituted would be submitted to His Highness.

13. Under this plan, I expect that the number of appeals preferred to the Sovereign will be few and occasional, but without depending upon its being so, it is of the highest importance that every care should be taken to guard against groundless and vexatious appeals being preferred; and for this purpose, it is necessary to lay down some such rules as the following to regulate these appeals:—

(1.) An appeal shall lie to His Highness the Maharaja from any final decision passed on appeal by the Sadr Court.

(2.) Whoever desires to appeal must apply by petition to the Court whose decision is complained of.

(3.) Such application must ordinarily be made within three months from the date of such decision; but if that period expires when the Court is closed the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

(4.) The Court shall thereupon call upon the applicant to deposit in Court a sum equal to the costs of the respondent.

(5.) When such deposit has been made the Court shall declare the appeal admitted, and give notice thereof to the respondent.

(6.) The Court shall also transmit to the Dewan, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the whole record of the suit and give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the expenses incurred in preparing them.

(7.) The appeal shall then, under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja in each case, be referred by the Dewan to a Court composed of such Judges of the Sadr Court as have not been engaged in the hearing of the case when before that Court.

(8.) Such Judges shall hear the appeal in due form and forward their judgment to the Dewan who shall thereupon submit it to His Highness the Maharaja for confirmation.

(9.) Where the number of Judges available for hearing any appeal referred to them under clause seven above happens in any case to be only two, the Dewan shall be called in to sit with them.

(10.) After the judgment of the Court has received the confirmation of His Highness under Sign Manual it shall be forwarded by the Dewan to the Sadr Court and shall be there recorded and carried into effect as if it were a judgment of its own.

(11.) Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under these rules the judgment appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced unless the appellant shall deposit in Court a sum of money equal to the award against which the appeal is preferred, or give good and sufficient security for the due performance of the decree appealed against.

14. The foregoing rules are borrowed chiefly from the Code of Civil Procedure.

15. I beg, in conclusion, to repeat what I have already stated that the above scheme for a Court of Ultimate Appeal is put forward, not as altogether a satisfactory, far less a perfect one, but as the only one practicable in the present circumstances of Travancore. If a better one can be devised let it be adopted by all means, but when appeals are addressed as a matter of course to the Sovereign as the supreme power in the State; when those appeals are put aside for want of the necessary machinery to hear and dispose of them; and when the people properly complain of this as a denial of justice, it becomes necessary to devise some means, however imperfect, to meet the requirements of the case. The scheme, after all, does not go outside the Sadr Court, but seeks only to give to the public the benefit of a full bench decision of that Court and is in substance identical with what is proposed by Mr. Hannyngton himself in the closing paragraph of his memorandum, the only points of difference being that, whereas his plan would make the Sadr decision weak by allowing a single Judge to pass it and *pro tanto* increase the chance of appeals, mine would bring two minds to bear on the case when before the Sadr and so far reduce the chances of appeal—a plan in consonance, as already stated, with the practice of the Madras High Court and in force in this State till the passing of Regulation III of 1054, just two years ago.

2ndly.—While Mr. Hannyngton would have only two Judges and a non-professional officer, the Dewan, to sit as a Court of Ultimate Appeal, my proposal would secure probably in the great majority of cases three Judges of the Sadr, all professional men.

16. I am quite content that whichever of these two plans has the balance of advantage should have the preference.

17. My plan, I admit, will be more expensive than Mr. Hannyngton's to the extent of the Fifth Judge's pay, or say 700 rupees a-month. But when upwards of three lakhs of rupees are collected annually in the shape of Court fees from the suitors and when only 1,57,631 rupees or a little more than one-half thereof is now spent on the Judicial administration, I am sure I shall not be considered extravagant in proposing to spend 8,000 or 9,000 rupees more in so strengthening the Sadr as to enable it to perform the double function of a Court of final appellate jurisdiction and a Royal Court of Ultimate Appeal. Could we make up our mind to have six Judges in the Sadr, *three* of them would be always available to sit as advisers of the Sovereign in the last resort, and such a Court would be free from most of the objections which have been urged; but the point may perhaps lie over for consideration hereafter till the measure now proposed has had a fair trial.

TRIVANDRUM,
12th September 1881.

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ORDER THEREON, 6th October 1881, No. 474.

The Government have attentively considered the foregoing papers relating to further Judicial reforms in the Travancore State, and approve raising the High Court to five Judges, for which they observe Court fees provide ample funds. This addition to the Bench is fully justified by the necessity (*a*) of having a Judge to personally supervise the lower Courts every cold season, and (*b*) of constituting an efficient Judicial Committee. There can be no doubt that such a Committee as a Court of last resort is a very proper tribunal to maintain, provided it consists entirely of professional jurists; the Sovereign affixing his Sign Manual to the decree they advise to be made.

Paragraph 17 of the Dewan's Memorandum, dated 12th September 1881.

2. The High Court being raised to five Judges, the Government, in consonance with the Dewan's opinion, would distinctly approve the propriety of every appeal, whether "special" or "regular," coming before *two* Judges, and would suggest that—

(*a*) if the two agreed in opinion, an appeal should lie from their judgment to the Judicial Committee, who should be the other three Judges;

(*b*) if, on the other hand, they differed in opinion, the case should go before a *full Bench*, whose decision would be *final;* as a full Bench would include every member of the Judicial Committee, so that there would be no reason for going before the "Aula Regis."

3. In order to prevent constant and unreasonable appeals to the Judicial Committee, the Government would suggest that the same rule prevail as in the Indian High Courts, viz., that the judgment must be for a value beyond **x**, or be of a novel and special character, in the opinion of the Judicial Committee.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Turkish Pilgrims.

Read the following papers :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trevandrum, 6th June 1881, *No.* 48 [*Current No.* 1194].

With reference to G.O., 12th May 1881, No. 650, I have the honor to state that I am not in a position and have no information to enable me to report as to the practical working of the Turkish Regulations.

2. *Article* 1 may well be altered as proposed by Mr. Zohrab, but to bring it in closer accord with Act VIII of 1876, twenty-four hours' notice should be specified, and this is but a reasonable period to permit of inspection being made.

3. *Article* 2.—It would be more satisfactory if the survey be ordered by the Consul at the instance of either the Sanitary authorities or the Master.

4. *Article* 5.—The accommodation should be altered in conformity with Act VIII.

5. *Article* 6.—The carrying of deck passengers should be forbidden to accord with Act VIII of 1876.

6. *Article* 27.—The duty of touching at Aden may be restricted to ships bound for Indian ports.

7. In regard to the question of fines, the provisions of Section 42 of Act VIII might with advantage be introduced into the rules.

8. On other points I do not see much variance between the rules and the Indian Act.

From C. L. B. CUMMING, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 8th June 1881, *No.* 419 [*Current No.* 1201].

Referring to the G.O., No. 650, of the 12th May last, I have the honor to report that I am not in a position to offer any definite opinion on the first point therein raised, as to whether the practical working of the Turkish Regulations has been, or is likely to be, attended in any respect with inconvenience, as no pilgrims appear to proceed direct from this district to Arabian ports whether in buggalows or other native vessels. The usual course adopted is for the pilgrims to go by coasting steamers to Bombay, whence after a halt they proceed to Jeddah and other Arabian ports also by steamers.

2. I have made inquiries here among the Mopla ship-owners and agents of Arab vessels, and have ascertained that no complaints have reached them as to any inconveniences resulting from the regulations in question.

3. With regard to the second point, viz., what amendments are needed in the Turkish Regulations in order to bring them into closer accord with the Indian Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, I beg to submit that I perfectly agree with the several comments and suggestions offered on them by Mr. Zohrab, particularly his remarks on Article 10 which seems to me to be an arbitrary provision requiring modification.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, dated Mangalore, 30th July 1881, *No.* 1635 [*Current No.* 1635].

In reply to G.O., dated 12th May 1881, No. 650, I have the honor to state that no complaints have been received in this district with regard to the working of the Turkish Pilgrim Traffic Regulations, and that as there is no pilgrim traffic direct from the port of Mangalore or any other port in the district, I am not in a position to offer an opinion of any value on the remarks made regarding the regulations by Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

From C. A. BIRD, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vallam, 29th August 1881, *No.* 4895 [*Current No.* 1801].

With reference to G.O., No. 650, dated 12th May last, I have the honor to inform you that neither I nor the Sub-Collector in charge of the Customs have any remark to offer on the Turkish Pilgrim Traffic Regulations.

2. The enclosure received with the above is returned.

From J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Lieut., R.N.R., Master Attendant, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17th September 1881, *No.* 8154 [*Current No.* 1955].

Administrative Department.

Referring to G.O., in the Public Department, No. 984, of 20th July 1881, I have the honor to remark that coal is certainly not a desirable cargo when large numbers of passengers are to be embarked and should be disallowed, and as there are many other articles which may be properly considered as objectionable where passengers are embarking, I would suggest, in reference to Article 3 of the Regulations, that a list of articles prohibited as cargo be framed. It will not be necessary to state the objections to each article, but simply to declare that they cannot be carried in vessels carrying pilgrims. For instance, coal, skins, pepper, jaggery, saltpetre, should be included in the list.

2. For voyages in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf ample space should be allowed in the 'tween decks, and I quite agree with Mr. Zohrab that it is desirable sailing vessels should be prohibited from carrying pilgrims, and twelve square feet between decks with four feet deck space for each seems as little as can be allowed consistent with sanitary requirements.

3. For "long" voyages I do not think pilgrims should be taken as deck passengers.

4. The arrangements proposed by Article 13 regarding tickets seem complete, if the space from which embarkations take place is restricted to a limit which can easily be controlled by a small body of Police.

5. In reference to Article 20, I can suggest nothing except it be to bring the sanitary officers under control.

6. *Article* 26.—If correct lists are issued and embarkations carefully carried on on shore, *and on board*, there seems no reason why any disputes should arise, or any infringements of the rules take place.

7. *Article* 27.—Vessels from the Red Sea might touch at Aden, and, if necessary, further legislation should follow to effect this.

8. *Article* 29.—Every pilgrim ship carrying more than 100 passengers should carry a Surgeon with medicines according to a scale which should be framed. Surgeons should be required to produce their diploma on engagement, and no man without the certificate should be engaged. With these remarks, I have the honor to be, &c.

ORDER THEREON, 6th October 1881, No. 475.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 6th October 1881, *No.* 476.

With reference to your letters of the 22nd April and 5th July last, Nos. 84 and 122, I am directed to enclose copy of Government Proceedings of this date, No. 475, and to remark that, as there is little direct pilgrim traffic to Jeddah from this Presidency, the Government are not in a position to judge of the applicability of the Ottoman Regulations to the existing state of things or of the force of Mr. Zohrab's criticisms. They are, however, generally of opinion that where the Regulations conflict with the provisions of the Native Passengers Act, they should be brought into accord with it, unless the Ottoman rules are more favorable for the pilgrim passenger—as by securing him more space, or medical aid, &c.,—and if it can be arranged, His Excellency in Council would decidedly recommend that sailing vessels be prohibited from engaging in the traffic so far as *long* voyages are concerned.

(Signed) D. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Read the following paper:—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting British Resident, Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 1st October 1881, *No.* 108 [*Current No.* 508].

The Dewan of Travancore has drawn my attention to an error in paragraph 21 of my remarks on the Administration Report of the Travancore State for the year 1055 M. E. (A.D. 1879-80).

2. In this I have stated that there was a decrease of Rs. 5,30,652 in the expenditure on public works as compared with the previous year.

3. The error arose from my not having observed that in the report for the previous year the expenditure by the Public Works Department under the Chief Engineer and that by the Maramut Department were added together.

4. My mistake has been corrected by Government in paragraph 7 of their Order, No. 429, of the 29th August 1881, and the decrease is shown there to be Rs. 1,51,340, and is stated by the Dewan to be due to the Codyar project being in abeyance pending the investigation of the project by a competent Hydraulic Engineer. Of this I was not aware at the time my letter was written.

ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1881, No. 481.

Recorded.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Cochin.

Read the following paper :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 22nd September 1881, *No.* 104 [*Current No.* 494].

I have the honor to forward a memorandum, dated 27th July, written by me on the subject of Judicial reforms in the State of Cochin, also a paper of 27th August by the Dewan of Cochin offering observations on my memorandum, and a final paper of explanation by myself, dated 21st September.

2. The reforms proposed are in accordance with the suggestions contained in G.O., July 5th, 1880, No. 295.

3. I request that I may be favored with the views of Government as to the proposed changes, especially where a difference of opinion exists between the Dewan and myself.

4. I enclose, for the perusal of Government, a rough draft of a Regulation which I began to draw up, but which I have left in an unfinished state, as it would be mere labor wasted if Government should not concur with my views, but which is sufficiently drawn out to show how the changes proposed by me would be worked.

5. I trust the rough draft may not be printed with any Proceedings which Government may please to pass, but may be returned after perusal.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Memorandum No. 1 *on Judicial Reforms, Cochin.*

1. That the number of District Munsifs be reduced as soon as may be conveniently accomplished from six to four.

2. That the are a over which the Munsifs of Cochin and Ernacollum now exercise jurisdiction be placed under one Munsif at Ernacollum.

3. That the area over which the Eringalakoda, Trichoor, and Wadacanchary Munsifs now exercise jurisdiction be placed under two Munsifs, the jurisdiction being made as far as possible to suit the convenience of the public.

4. That the pay of the Munsifs with exception of the Chittoor Munsif be fixed at Rs. 120 per mensem, and that the Chittoor Munsif's pay be fixed at Rs. 100.

(Note.—I see no great objection to giving the Chittoor Munsif Rs. 120 also.)

5. That the jurisdiction of the District Munsifs be raised to Rs. 500 and their Small Cause powers to Rs. 25.

6. That the number of Zillah Judges be reduced to two—one Judge for the Trichoor and one for the Ernacollum Court.

7. That the pay of the Zillah Judges be fixed at Rs. 450 each.

That the Zillah Judges be invested with Small Cause jurisdiction extending from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.

8. That the pay of the Third Judge of the Appeal Court be fixed at Rs. 500 per mensem.

9. That all regular (or first) appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts be heard by any single Judge of the Appeal Court.

10. That all special (or second) appeals from the judgments of the Zillah Courts be heard by two Judges of the Appeal Court whose decision shall be final.

11. That in case of difference of opinion between the two Judges sitting as above they shall call to their assistance the Third Judge of the Appeal Court, and the decision of the majority shall be final.

12. That in all regular appeals heard as above by a single Judge of the Appeal Court there shall lie a special appeal to His Highness the Raja of Cochin.

13. That such special appeal to His Highness the Raja shall be preferred within forty-five days of the passing of the decision appealed against, and no appeal shall be admitted which may be presented beyond time, unless good and valid reasons are shown for the delay.

14. That special appeals to His Highness the Raja may be submitted in the first instance to the Dewan direct, or may be presented to His Highness the Raja who will refer them to the Dewan.

15. That the Dewan shall keep a file of such special appeals, and no such appeal shall be admitted on the file unless the regular institution fee be paid and an amount equal to the probable costs of the special respondents be paid.

16. That the procedure before the Dewan shall be similar to that in force in respect of regular appeals filed in the Appeal Court.

17. The Dewan shall refer the appeal for hearing to the two Judges of the Appeal Court who have not been engaged in the hearing of the suit, and they shall proceed to hear the appeal and shall submit their opinion to His Highness the Raja who will within forty-five days confirm the same and will cause the word "Confirmed" to be written on such opinion and affix his Sign Manual and Seal thereto, and such opinion shall thus form the judgment.

18. In case of a difference of opinion arising between the two Judges they shall submit the record and their judgments to the Dewan, and his opinion shall determine the majority.

19. A copy of the judgment shall be forwarded by the Dewan to the Appeal Court, and shall be there recorded and carried into effect in the ordinary course.

20. No decree or process of the Appeal Court shall be stayed pending appeal decision unless the special appellant shall deposit in the Dewan's office a sum equal to the award, or give good and sufficient security for the satisfaction of the decree.

TRIVANDRUM,
27th July 1881.

(Signed) J. C. HANNYNGTON,
Acting Resident.

Observations offered by Dewan with reference to the Memorandum on Judicial Reforms in Cochin by J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., Acting British Resident.

Paragraphs 1, 2 *and* 3 *of Memorandum.*—I think the reducing the number of District Munsifs, thus enlarging the circle of jurisdiction of each, is a retrograde step. The lowest Courts of original jurisdiction should, in my opinion, be within easy reach of parties resorting to them. The wider the area of a Munsif's jurisdiction, the greater is the inconvenience and expense to which parties will be subjected. It is for these considerations that the District Munsifs' Courts were from time to time increased to their present number, according to the requirements of the people, and to reduce them now will neutralize the objects contemplated and probably lead to public disappointment.

The average number of suits filed in the Munsifs' Courts is about 1,300. In 1055 the Ernacollum Munsif admitted 1,339 suits and the Cochin Munsif 1,202. If both Courts were united, the total number on the file of the amalgamated Court will amount to 2,541, a figure too high to be heard and decided properly by a single Munsif. A similar effect may be expected to follow the combination suggested in paragraph 3. Moreover, it may be calculated with certainty that the enlargement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsifs from 200 to 500 rupees will swell their files by the accession to them of a number of cases now ordinarily brought before the Zillah Courts.

Paragraph 4.—With the extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsifs I think that their pay and position should also be improved; and if the number of Munsifs is not to be reduced the amount required for the increase will be an additional burden on the State. I would, therefore, suggest that one of the Munsifs should receive Rs. 120 and the others Rs. 100 each per mensem. The salary of 100 rupees to a Munsif with powers of jurisdiction extending to Rs. 500 does not appear to me to be too low, considering that up to a recent date most of the Munsifs in the British service drew only 100 and 115 rupees although they exercised jurisdiction to the limit of 1,000 rupees.

Paragraph 5 calls for no observation.

Paragraph 6.—The measure is feasible, but can only be carried out when a vacancy occurs. The work in the Anjikannal (Ernacollum) Zillah Court is somewhat heavier than that in the Zillah Court at Trichoor, but I do not consider it is heavier than can be performed by a single Judge.

Paragraph 7.—When the salary of the Third Judge of the Appeal Court is fixed at Rs. 500, I think the Zillah Judge should be content with Rs. 400, with the prospect of promotion to the Appeal Court, to obtain which it would then be an incentive. I am constrained to say, however, that even these increases to the Judges of the Zillah Courts and to the Third Judge of the Appeal Court can only be accomplished after the reduction in the number of Zillah Judges can conveniently be effected.

The Small Cause jurisdiction, to the extent mentioned, can be given to the Zillah Judges immediately. The procedure, in that case, in the hearing and disposal of Small Cause suits, will have to be simplified and brought into conformity to that obtaining in the British Indian Courts.

Paragraph 8.—The increase herein suggested to the salary of the Third Judge of the Appeal Court will have to stand over till the reduction of the number of Zillah Judges proposed in paragraph 6 can be carried out.

Paragraph 9.———.

Paragraph 10.———.

Paragraph 11.—As the paragraph stands, it is rather doubtful whether the "Third Judge" indicated is the Third Judge in rank or the alternative Judge who did not sit in the case. It may also lead to the inference that these appeals are ordinarily to be heard by the First and Second Judges only, to the exclusion of the Third, which is not contemplated. It may, therefore, be better to make the text clear by substituting "the Judge who did not originally take part in the case."

Paragraph 12. ———.

Paragraph 13.—I would suggest that the time be fixed at two months instead of forty-five days.

Paragraph 14.—I am of opinion that the most preferable course would be for parties to present their special appeals invariably to His Highness the Raja direct in the first instance. This mode will identify His Highness more closely with these appeals, and I think it is desirable that it should be so. It may be made a rule that the special appeals presented to His Highness should be referred to the Dewan within a definite period, say fifteen days or a month.

Paragraph 15.—The word "deposited" might perhaps be more appropriately substituted for "paid."

Paragraph 16. ———.

Paragraph 17.—In this paragraph the duty allotted to the Dewan is simply that of a ministerial officer, requiring him to refer the appeals to two of the Judges of the Appeal Court. I think it is desirable that the parties should not be left to conclude that their special appeals are to be heard by a divisional bench of the Appeal Court. The Court which hears these appeals should, I think, have, as much as possible, a distinctive character. To confer this and at the same time to give to the Dewan a share in the disposal of these appeals consistent with his position, I think he should have the option of sitting with one or two Judges of the Appeal Court in the hearing of every case. I am aware that the Dewans, with the multifarious duties imposed upon them, can scarcely be expected to find time to sit in the hearing of every case, or even a majority of cases, but I am of opinion that in principle they should be placed in a position to take part in the disposal of any case they think proper. The Dewan's Cutcherry will then be the proper place for hearing the special appeal cases, and even this will impart to the Court a character distinct from that of a division bench of the Appeal Court. If the above suggestion is approved the text of paragraph 17 may be modified somewhat to the following effect:—

"The Dewan and the two Judges of the Appeal Court who have not been engaged in the hearing of the suits, or any two of them, shall proceed to hear the appeal and record their opinion which shall be submitted to His Highness the Raja, who will within forty-five days (a month may be sufficient) confirm the same, and will cause the word 'Confirmed' to be written on such opinion, and affix thereto his Sign Manual or Seal or both, according to usage, and such opinion shall thus form the judgment." I have put this so, as there are occasions when His Highness cannot sign any paper, and on such occasions only his seal is used.

Paragraph 18.—The alteration suggested in the preceding observations obviously necessitates a corresponding change in the wording of this paragraph which may be to the following effect:—

"In a case heard by the Dewan and one of the Judges of the Appeal Court, or by two of the Judges only, should a difference of opinion arise, the opinion of the Dewan or Judge, as the case may be, who had not previously taken part in the hearing of the case, should be taken on the record and his opinion shall determine the majority."

Paragraph 19. ———.

Paragraph 20. ———.

ERNACOLLUM,
27th August 1881.

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MANONE,
Dewan.

Memorandum No. 2 on Judicial Reforms, Cochin.

I have now before me my own memorandum of the 27th July and the observations thereon by the Dewan of Cochin, dated 27th August 1881.

2. Referring to paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of my memorandum, the Dewan objects to the reduction in the number of Munsifs' Courts from six to four.

He, however, seems to admit that there is no objection to the number being reduced to five. His objections are chiefly confined to the Ernacollum and Cochin Munsifs' jurisdictions being placed under one Munsif, and he calculates that the number of suits to be determined by the one Munsif would be about 2,541 yearly.

In forming this conclusion he has, however, omitted to observe that by increasing the Small Cause powers of the Munsifs to Rs. 25 as proposed in paragraph 5 of my memorandum, and the Small Cause powers of the Zillah Courts to Rs. 100 as proposed in paragraph 7 (clause 2) the Munsifs will be relieved to a very great extent. A glance at the map showing the area of the present Munsifs' jurisdictions shows that the territorial area of the Ernacollum and Cochin Munsifs is absurdly small.

3. I would meet the objection urged as to the inconvenience to the public likely to arise from a reduction in the number of Munsifs by stating that such inconvenience will be more than counterbalanced by the more speedy disposal of petty cases under the increased Small Cause powers, and is likely to be much reduced by the increased facility of transit which may be expected should the Railway from Ernacollum to Shoranore be opened.

4. I would, therefore, still hold to my original suggestion to reduce the number of Munsifs to four, and I would also not withdraw from the suggestion in paragraph 4 to raise their pay to Rs. 120 each, for I believe that such salary is necessary to obtain men of proper status to accept the post. That better men are required than those at present employed is undeniable.

5. *Paragraph* 6.—There is now a vacancy in the Trichoor Zillah Court, so that so far the change may at once be commenced. The Second Judge's place in Ernacollum is now filled by an acting incumbent.

I desire no undue haste. Let the changes take place as vacancies occur.

6. *Paragraph* 7.—Rs. 450 is not too high a salary for so responsible an officer as the Zillah Judge, and the finances of the State can well bear the charge. Moreover eventually the reduction in number of Judges will counterbalance the increase of individual pay.

7. *Paragraph* 8.—There is no objection to the Dewan's remark.

8. *Paragraph* 11.—My memorandum does not profess the accuracy of the legislation it suggests. It is intended certainly that any two Judges shall constitute a quorum for hearing appeals.

It might be arranged, if thought beneficial, that the First Judge of the Court should always sit sometimes with the Second and sometimes with the Third; whichever Judge is unoccupied with appeals will of course be occupied with miscellaneous work, revising calendars, &c.

9. *Paragraph* 13.—I have no objection.

10. *Paragraph* 14.—I have no objection to urge to the appeal being preferred to His Highness the Raja directly, but a notice of the appeal should be lodged at the same time in the Dewan's office, otherwise there will be no record to show that the appeal has been preferred within time. There should be a rule that His Highness the Raja should forward the appeal to the Dewan within fifteen days.

11. *Paragraph* 17.—I object to the Dewan's proposals to some extent. The Dewan may not have any Judicial attainments. If he is to sit let him sit with two trained Judges. He can have the casting vote in case of difference.

In principle the Dewan having anything to do with the Courts is entirely wrong, and I have only admitted the practice as a makeshift because the State appears to be so unwilling to abandon the system. If the appeal be in a case where the Government happen to be a party the fallacy of the practice at once appears.

TRIVANDRUM, (Signed) J. C. HANNYNGTON,
21*st September* 1881. *Acting Resident.*

ORDER THEREON, 11th October 1881, No. 482.

It is observed that Village Courts do not appear as any part of the revision proposed for the Judicial administration of the Cochin State, though such tribunals have been provided in the new scheme proposed for Travancore by the Dewan of that territory. Apart, however, from any assistance to be rendered by such petty Judges, there seems no reason to fear that the four District Munsifs suggested by the Resident, in lieu of the six now maintained, will be overwhelmed by the work coming before them. The Dewan has omitted to note (*vide* his last Administration Report, 1878-79) that more than 77 per cent. of the decisions passed at present by District Munsifs are passed in uncontested cases; and, as pointed out by the Resident, their procedure

will be shortened in a large proportion of the cases now coming before them by transferring to their Small Cause jurisdiction (at present standing at 10 rupees only) all suits, classifiable as Small Causes, ranging from 10 rupees to 25 rupees in value; while their files will be lightened by the transfer to the Zillah Judges of all suits of the like nature, ranging from 25 to 100 rupees in value. To raise the salary of these Munsifs, as proposed by the Resident, appears a highly desirable proceeding. With the better Judges attracted by this increase, the Government will be surprised if a fourth Munsif's Court will long be necessary in a small territory, 1,361 square miles, like Cochin, though its average population per mile is abnormally high.

2. The only question about the two Zillah Courts, which, as vacancies occur, are to consist of one Judge each only, instead of two, as at present, is that of their salary: whether it should be 450 rupees a-month or 400. It seems unnecessary to press for the higher figure at the outset of the new Judicial changes, against the opinion of the Dewan. It is much more expedient to raise the salary of the Third Judge of the highest Court to the point which is considered proper at once.

3. In regard, finally, to the disposal of regular and special appeals which come before the highest ordinary Court, and to the constitution of the Sovereign's extraordinary Court, the Government are not disposed to concur in the arrangements that have been suggested. They are confident that a *single* Appellate Judge of the High Court, for certain cases, would not give satisfaction to the public, and to make the Dewan a Judge, other than a somewhat ceremonial one, is to continue an obviously objectionable procedure.

4. What His Excellency in Council would suggest is that every appeal to the Chief Court shall be heard by the Second and Third Judges. If they differ in opinion, the First Judge to decide between them; and such decision to be absolutely final.

5. If the two Judges agree in opinion, then, provided first that the suit is over a certain value, and secondly that, if below such value, it is certified by the First Judge to be of a novel or special character, a further appeal shall lie to the Court of the Sovereign; which Court shall be composed of the First Judge and of the Dewan or other chief State functionary to be appointed by the Raja. If the members of this tribunal shall differ in opinion, then the opinion of the First Judge to prevail; and the decree proposed by him to the Raja to receive His Highness's approval as a matter of course.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Boundaries.

Read again—

G.O., No. 312, *dated* 21*st June* 1881.
G.O., ,, 440, ,, 5*th September* 1881.

No. 467.

ORDER.—The Agent to the Governor in Ganjam will take the necessary steps to ensure the fullest inquiry being made into the claims and representations of the hillmen under his jurisdiction, either by deputing the Assistant Agent or a thoroughly-qualified subordinate officer to be present at the settlement of the boundary line.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

28*th September* 1881.

Read also the following paper :—

From G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 19th September 1881, *No.* 574 [*Current No.* 504].

With reference to the Special Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 28th May 1881, No. 153, I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint* Babu Naudo Kishore Doss, Assistant to the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, Orissa, to settle the boundary line between Duspalla and the Ganjam frontier.

* Copy of communication from the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, dated 6th September 1881, enclosed.

2. On reference again to the section I find that I made a mistake in nominating any one and the Special Commissioner in approving my nomination, for Section 8 of the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874 recites that the Governor-General in Council will appoint a person.

3. I shall desire the Special Assistant Agent to make arrangements for the attendance of the Deputy Tahsildar of Udayagiri at the disputed spot and adduce proof if any.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. MARTINDALE, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated Simla, 12th August 1881, No. 633 I.P.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1284 P., of the 20th July 1881, regarding a boundary dispute which has arisen between the Duspalla State in Orissa and the Goomsur Mahals in Ganjam.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Babu Naudo Kishore Doss, Assistant to the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Orissa, to determine and settle the boundary line regarding which the dispute in question has arisen.

P. No. 1467.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, with reference to his letter, No. 619, dated the 11th May last, for information and for communication to Babu Naudo Kishore Doss.

(By order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal,)

CALCUTTA (POLITICAL),
23*rd August* 1881.

(Signed) W. D. BLYTH,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM No. 1087.

Copy forwarded to the Agent to the Governor at Ganjam for information in continuation to this Office No. 775 of the 18th June last.

2. The case will be taken up after the crops are out of the fields, and the time when the Assistant Superintendent will visit the place will be intimated hereafter.

CUTTACK,
6*th September* 1881.

(Signed) N. K. DOSS,
Assistant Superintendent, T. M.

ORDER THEREON, 13th October 1881, No. 489.

Recorded with reference to G.O., No. 467, dated 28th September 1881.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 491. *Vide* Proceedings seperately sent.

Tanjore Receivership.

Read the following paper:—

From S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 26th September 1881, *No.* 3226 [*Current No.* 505].

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 390, dated 6th August 1881, regarding the question of the receipt by officers who act for Mr. Webster in the Collectorship of Tanjore of the allowance paid to Mr. Webster as Receiver of the Estate of the late Maharaja Sivaji.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes that in the year 1868 the Collector of Tanjore was appointed Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the Raja of Tanjore with a remuneration of Rs. 250 a-month. This allowance was paid to the Collector for the time being up to 1878, till which time it does not appear to have come to the notice of the Government of India, though its receipt had been duly sanctioned by the Government of Madras. In 1879 orders were issued by the Government of India that the remuneration might be received by the then existing incumbent, but that his successors should credit the remuneration to Government.

3. The Government of Madras now represents that during the temporary absence of Mr. Webster, who was the incumbent of the Collectorship of Tanjore in 1879, when the orders referred to in the preceding paragraph were issued, his *locum tenens* has credited to Government the remuneration paid to him as Receiver. The Judge of the District Court has, however, objected to this on the ground that under Section 503 of the Civil Procedure Code he is entitled to grant only personal remuneration to the Receiver, and that he cannot sanction the payment of any remuneration to the Receiver, which is credited to Government. He has accordingly directed that the remuneration shall cease so long as it does not go to the Collector's personal remuneration, and that the sum which has already been paid to Mr. Webster's *locum tenens* shall be refunded to the estate. The Government of Madras has accordingly ordered the refund of the money credited to Government, but it now recommends that so long as Mr. Webster remains the permanent incumbent of the Collectorship of Tanjore his temporary *locum tenens* may be permitted to accept the allowance.

4. The reason assigned by the Government of Madras for its recommendation is that it believes itself incompetent to compel the Acting Collector to hold the Receivership on gratuitous terms, but this view is, I am to point out, opposed to that expressed in the letter from this office, No. 1281, dated 19th June 1879, where it was said that "the Government is fully entitled to require its Revenue officers to undertake the management of any estates which it thinks proper thus to manage." To this opinion the Governor-General in Council adheres, and considers that the Government is entitled to demand that a Collector shall do the work of a Receiver or any similar work without special remuneration.

5. I am further to point out that by Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code the Civil Court is expressly empowered to appoint the Collector to be Receiver of landed property, and that in such cases the Collector would be bound to accept the appointment without any extra remuneration. The appointment of a Receiver who does not require remuneration is also distinctly contemplated by the words "if need be" in Section 503 of the Code.

6. Holding the views as stated above, the Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to comply with the recommendation of the Government of Madras,

ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1881, No. 498.

To India, 28th February 1879, No. 81.

Recorded with the remark that this Government did not overlook Section 504 of the Code of Civil Procedure; they have pointed out that the property of the Tanjore ladies, besides land, comprised an enormous amount of personalty. The law allows the Courts to appoint the Collector to be receiver of property being land, whether *málgurzári* or *lákhiráz*. The Courts may also appoint a receiver for *any* property; and paragraph 5 of the foregoing letter implies the opinion that the Collector of the district might be so appointed on gratuitous terms. The language of the preceding paragraph shows however that the meaning is that this could be done, if the Government thought fit to lend the Collector's services for the purpose. Uncontrolled in this way, the action of the two District Courts, two Subordinate Courts, and thirteen Courts of District Munsifs which exist in Tanjore might any day swamp the chief executive officer of the province.

Section 503, Code of Civil Procedure.

2. With reference to his letter recorded in the Proceedings of Government, 6th August last, No. 389, the Acting Collector of Tanjore will be informed that the Government of India decline to allow him to draw any remuneration as Receiver in the case of the Tanjore ladies' estate.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper:—

From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent, Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 21*st October* 1881; *No.* 242 [*Current No.* 543].

G.O., dated 30th April 1881, No. 312.

Mr. Gompertz, Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Madura Survey Party, who is now settling a number of petty boundary disputes between Pudukóta and Sivaganga, has informed me that there is a small bit of Pudukóta State bordering on the Ramnad Zemindari, and suggests that this boundary should also be settled. I have written to the Rajah through the Sirkele, who consents to Mr. Gompertz including in his arbitration any disputed boundary which may exist or crop up on this line of the boundary; I have therefore the honor to request that Government will be pleased to approve of the arrangement.

ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1881, No. 501.

Approved.

2. The attention of the Political Agent is called to the Notification prescribing the transliteration of names of native places, dated 4th November 1879. The name Pudukóta has been spelt in four different ways by his office, in each case incorrectly.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Two-lakh Fund Pensioners.

Read the following paper :—

From L. McIVER, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 19th October 1881, *No.* 172 [*Current No.* 542].

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that Mir Raza Husain, a "Two-lakh Fund" pensioner drawing Rs. 16 per mensem, has requested me to forward a memorial to His Excellency the Governor, asking that his circumstances may be favorably commended by His Excellency to the attention of the Maharajah of Mysore with a view to His Highness giving him some assistance.

2. The pensioner in question, in his petition, dated 30th April 1880, applied for commutation of his pension. This was refused (G.O., No. 387, dated 1st September 1880). Again Mir Raza Husain applied for an increase to his pension. This also was refused by the Government of India (G.O., No. 62, dated 2nd February 1881).

3. I have declined to forward to Government a memorial containing, as this does, a request of an unreasonable character. It is hardly probable that the Madras Government would request the Mysore Prince to supplement the pension which the British Government has granted, and I have therefore informed the memorialist that I cannot, without orders, submit his prayer.

ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1881, No. 502.

Recorded.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1881.

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B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1881.	
Nair Brigade.—Proceedings, Military Department, sanctioning, to the extent available, indent for cloths, &c., for puggrees for the men of the —, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	1st Nov., No. 506.	
Ex-Zamindar of Palconda.—Decision of Government of India on memorial from the step-mother and step-sister of the — praying for aid to clear off their debts, ordered to be communicated to the memorialists.	1st Nov., No. 507.	
Precedence.—The Resident in Travancore and Cochin informed, with reference to letter from the Commandant, Nair Brigade, regarding the position of the Bishop of Travancore at Government House, Madras, that the Government of India having given their decision on the subject, Government see no need to reopen the discussion.	2nd Nov., No. 508.	
Travancore. — Orders passed regarding the pay of Major Haleman, Commandant of a Battalion of the Nair Brigade.	2nd Nov., No. 509.	
Sanads.—Copy of letter from the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, conveying the thanks of the Maharaja of Vizianagrum for the personal title conferred on him by the Viceroy and Governor-General, forwarded to the Government of India.	4th Nov., Nos. 511 & 512.	
Carnatic Stipendiaries.—The grant of compassionate allowances to Husaini Begum and Fatimah Bi, widows of —, sanctioned.	4th Nov., No. 513.	
Pudukóta—Boundaries.—The grant by the Collector of Madura to the Potitical Agent, Pudukóta, of copies of certain papers in connection with the boundary dispute between Shivaganga and Pudukóta, sanctioned.	8th Nov., No. 514.	
Kurnool Pensioners. — The Accountant-General informed that the pension sanctioned to Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur in G.O., No. 395 of 1881, is a life grant, and that Mubarek Khatu's pension is a special one, to be continued to her till her marriage only.	9th Nov., No. 516.	
Mysore Pensioners.—Letter from Government of India, sanctioning the proposal of this Government to increase the yearly clothing allowance of Haji Muhammad Hussain Khan from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100, communicated to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore.	9th Nov., No. 517.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1881.	
Kurnool Pensioners. — The Accountant-General directed to furnish Hyat Khatu, Belad Khatu, and Rabiah Khatu, daughters of Ghulam Russul Khan Bahadur, the last Nawáb of Kurnool, with duplicate Permanent Pay Bill Orders.	9th Nov., No. 518.	
Nair Brigade.—Proceedings, Military Department, recording Proceedings of Government, Political Department, on the subject of Major Haleman's pay as Commandant of a Battalion Nair Brigade.	Lodged.	
Pensions.—Mahomed Ali Raza Mayel, a Mysore pensioner, informed that Government see no reason to recommend any increase to his pension.	12th Nov., No. 519.	
Kandyan Pensioners. — Letter from the Ceylon Government, stating with reference to this Government's letter, No. 471 of 1881, that payment of school fees is not allowed on account of the *grandchildren* of pensioners who have commuted their pensions, communicated to Government Agent, Tanjore.	14th Nov., No. 521.	
Minerals and Metals.—Proceedings, Revenue Department, issuing instructions as to the course to be followed by the Collector and Agent in regard to prospecting and mining privileges in respect of — in the Agency Tracts, Vizagapatam, recorded	14th Nov., No. 522.	
Railways.—Proceedings, Public Works Department, communicating letter from Government of India sanctioning with remarks the proposed survey for a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Tinnevelly *viâ* Tenkási and Shencottah to Quilon with a branch to Trivandrum, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	15th Nov., No. 523.	
Allowances. — Letter from Officer in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, giving cover to a petition from Zabu Begum, a relative of the late Prince Ghulam Muhammad, K.C.S.I., and recommending the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 7 per mensem and clothing allowance of Rs. 35 per annum, forwarded for consideration of Government of India, and the petitioner informed accordingly.	15th Nov., Nos. 524 & 525.	
Boundaries. — Letter from the Political Agent, Pudukóta, returning a letter which accompanied G O., No. 501, dated 29th October 1881.	Lodged.	
Carnatic Stipendiaries. — Muhammad Abdul Bari Khan Bahadur informed that Government see no reason to comply with his request for an increase of stipend.	16th Nov., No. 526.	
Pensions.—The recommendation of the Government Agent, Chepauk, for the continuance to Imam Bee, daughter of the late Muhi-ud-Den Bee, a Jaghiredar, of her mother's lapsed stipend of Rs. 3 a-month as a compassionate allowance till her marriage, accepted.	16th Nov., No. 527.	
Boundaries.—Proceedings, Revenue Department, directing that the Resident in Travancore be addressed relative to the proposal for extending the boundary between Travancore and Tinnevelly, communicated to the Resident.	16th Nov., No. 528.	
Consuls.—Notification of Government of India, stating that their recognition of the appointment of Mr. G. W. Deane as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Madras has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, recorded.	16th Nov., No. 529.	
Pensions.—Muhammad Abdul Wahab and the other sons of Rashid-ud-Dowlah Bahadur informed that their prayer for increased stipends is inadmissible.	17th Nov. No. 530.	
Tanjore Pensioners.—The Government Agent, Tanjore, to acquaint Vijayananda Bayi, daughter of one of the ladies in the seraglio of the late Raja of Tanjore, with the Secretary of State's decision on her memorial regarding the discontinuance of the moiety of her mother's pension drawn by her since that lady's death.	17th Nov., No. 531.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
Cochin.—The Resident in Travancore and Cochin to convey to His Highness the Raja the congratulations of Government on the occasion of the birth of two Princes in —.	1881. 18th Nov., No. 532.	
Kurnool Pensioners.—The issue of a duplicate Permanent Payable Order to Political pensioner Neyamuth Khatu, sanctioned.	18th Nov., No. 533.	
French Pettahs.—Government of India informed with reference to their reminder regarding — in the Madras Presidency, that the matter is under inquiry, and that the result will be reported as speedily as possible.	19th Nov., Nos. 534 & 535.	
—— Orders passed on letter from Government of India, forwarding Secretary of State's despatch regarding — in British territory and on replies received from Collectors to a memorandum on the subject.	19th Nov., No. 536.	
Boundaries.—Proceedings, Board of Revenue, submitting for approval action of Collector in permitting the settlement of the boundary between the Pudukóta territory and Ramnad Zemindari, Madura District.	Lodged.	
Travancore.—The programme of His Highness the Maharaja's movements in connection with his intended tour to Madras, Bombay, &c., awaited.	22nd Nov., No. 537.	
Travancore — Precedence. — The personal position of Dr. Sperschneider, Medical Officer, Nair Brigade, fixed as immediately next to the Durbar Physician.	22nd Nov., No. 538.	
Khareetahs.— Letter from Political Agent, Pudukóta, forwarding one addressed by His Excellency the Raja to the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras, recorded.	22nd Nov., No. 539.	
Cochin —The Resident informed that the aversion in the — State to carry out the law by hanging for murder and the consequent commutation of death sentences into imprisonment for life do not indicate the propriety of any subsequent mitigation, and that the rule suggested by him has been wrongly pressed on the Dewan's attention.	22nd Nov., No. 540.	
Travancore.— Mr. R. G. Dunlop permitted to reside in — on the understanding that the Travancore Government have no objection.	23rd Nov., No. 541.	
Titles — Maharaja of Vizianagrum. — The Government of India informed that a copy of the revised Sanad given to the late Maharaja of Vizianagrum on the 14th day of March 1864 is inserted at page 279 of the Vizagapatam District Manual.	23rd Nov., No. 542.	
Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda.—Confidential	23rd Nov., No. 543.	
Travancore.—Delivery of the Governor's letter to the — Maharaja by the Assistant Resident in the Resident's absence.	23rd Nov., No. 543A.	
Kurnool Pensioners.—The Accountant-General to arrange for the transfer to Bijapur of the pension of Oomer Singh of the late Kurnool Irregular Horse.	24th Nov., No. 545.	
Cochin.—The Resident to convey to His Highness the Raja the sympathy of Government with him on the occasion of the death of the third Prince of —.	25th Nov., No. 546.	
Boundaries—Travancore.—The decision of the arbitrators in the Thachudaya Kymal Stanom case, confirmed.	25th Nov., No. 547.	
Pilgrimage to Mecca.—The Government of India informed that instances of pilgrims from Foreign states embarking from Ports in this Presidency on their way to Mecca are practically unknown, &c.	29th Nov., Nos. 549 & 550.	
Tanjore.—Sanction granted for the payment to C. S. Kamakshi Bayi of the late Chakeamba Bayi's share in the income of the villages assigned for the maintenance of the Mangalavila's institution for the past and current years.	30th Nov., No. 551.	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1881.

Nos. 507-A and 507-B. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Kurnool Pensioners.

Read the following paper:—

From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector and Political Agent, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kurnool, 26th October 1881, *No.* 488 [*Current No.* 556].

I have the honor to submit, for the favorable consideration of Government, a translation of petition from one Ahmad Khátu for the continuance to her of a portion, not specified, of her late husband's pension, who died on 22nd September last.

2. The lady is only twenty years of age, and so recently as 1878 was married, by the shadi mode, to Yáqúb Khán Bahádur, son of the brother-in-law of the late Ghulám Rasúl Khán Bahádur, last Nawáb of Kurnool.

3. In G.O., No. 109, of 8th September 1841, Yáqúb Khán's name is entered under No. 13 for a yearly pension of Rs. 2,000 = Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem.

4. In the same list the names of Randulla Khán and Ibráhím Khán are entered for yearly pensions of Rs. 3,000. The cases of these two are precedents for the present case. To their widows a moiety of their pensions were continued (*vide* G.Os., Nos. 18 and 149, dated 12th January and 7th March 1878, respectively).

5. I beg to recommend that a moiety (viz., Rs. 83-5-4) of deceased's pension be continued to the petitioner as a compassionate allowance, conditionally on her supporting (1) her only child, a girl now aged two, and (2) one Qádir Khán Janoji, aged 61, the only surviving kinsman of the deceased Yáqúb Khán. If there should arise any dispute about the support of Qádir Khán, I could order the separate payment to him of (say) Rs. 5 per mensem out of the petitioner's allowance. He is deserving of consideration. He served in the Kurnool Horse, but not long enough to earn a pension. He has no pension. His aged mother draws a pension of Rs. 5.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Translation of the petition from AHMAD KHATU, widow of Muhammad Yáqúb Khán Bahádur, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 3rd October 1881.

My husband Yáqúb Khán Bahádur was drawing a monthly pension of Rs. 166-10-8. He died on the 22nd September last, leaving myself and an infant daughter Augam Khátu aged two years.

My husband was paying to me monthly a sum of Rs. 60 and for his infant daughter Rs. 40. I now humbly beg that the Government would be pleased to protect me and my infant daughter by granting us pension, so that I may keep up the same respectability as that I had during the lifetime of my husband.

(Sealed) AHMAD KHATU,
Widow of Yáqúb Khán Bahádur.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1881, No. 510.

The proposal to continue a moiety of the late Yáqúb Khán's pension to his widow, for her lifetime, on condition of her supporting the persons mentioned, is sanctioned.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

Native States.

Read the following paper :—

Circular letter from T. HOPE, Esq., Officiating Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 24th October 1881, *No.* 782-*I.P.* [*Current No.* 564].

Some references have recently been made to the Government of India regarding the establishment of telegraphic and telephonic lines in Native States. The Governor-General in Council has no desire to interfere with schemes of a local and *quasi*-private character undertaken purely for the convenience of particular States; but he thinks it important to maintain the principle that the general system of telegraphic (or telephonic) communication throughout the country should be under imperial control. I am, therefore, to request that you will bear the subject in mind and will report, for the information and orders of the Government of India, any project of establishing telegraphic or telephonic communication in the Native States within the Madras Presidency.

ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1881, No. 515.

Communicated to the officers concerned.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic Stipends.

Read the following paper :—

From Major C. D. BAYNES, Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22nd June 1881, *No.* 256 [*Current No.* 339].

I have the honor to report the death on the 2nd May 1881 of Nur Jehán Begum, the second Shadi wife of the late Rashíd-ud-Doula Bahadur, to whom by G.O., 31st March 1874, No. 142, a monthly stipend of Rs. 102 was granted.

2. If the rules regulating continuation of stipends were strictly carried out this lady's stipend would lapse to Government, but I beg to recommend a relaxation of them in the present instance in favor of her two grandchildren, the son and daughter of Muhammad Anwar-ud-Dín Khan Bahadur—

1st.—Because they are his children by his first wife who was a daughter of Haidar Jang Bahadur, the claims of whose family to special consideration are recognised by Government in their Order, 4th December 1877, No. 664. In the list which formed an enclosure to the Government Agent's letter, 16th November 1877, No. 404, these children are numbered as 5 and 6.

2nd.—Because their father contracted a second marriage by which his expenditure was much increased and these two children were supported by their grandmother the late Begum who in a letter, dated 30th April 1881, expressly states that these two children were supported by her and begs that Government will continue to them her stipend.

3rd.—As this family is one of good position, I beg to recommend that two-thirds or Rs. (68) sixty-eight of Nur Jehán Begum's pension be continued and allotted as shown below:—

	RS.
To Muhammad 'Azím-ud-Dín	45
" 'Azím-un-Nissa Begum	23
Total ..	68

Their ages are respectively eight and nine years, and as their grandmother has expressed her wish in her letter above specified that the Agent should take charge of the children till they attain their majority, I would recommend that they should be considered as wards of this office.

ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1881, No. 520.

The Government sanction the proposals made in the foregoing letter. The effect, as regards distribution of the share of Rashíd-ud-Doula's stipend, will be as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Muhammad 'Ibádulla	204	1	4
Muhammad Anwar-ud-Dín	204	1	4
Muhammad Abdul 'Alí	204	1	4
Muhammad Abdul Bárí	102	0	0
Muhammad 'Azím-ud-Dín	45	0	0
'Azím-un-Nissa Begum	23	0	0

the shares of the two children last named being in lieu of the share (Rs. 102) sanctioned in March 1874 to their grandmother Rashíd-ud-Dín's Shadi widow, Nur Jehán Begum, now deceased.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Deportation of Arabs.

Read the following papers:—

From the Acting District Magistrate of Malabar, dated Calicut, 15*th November* 1881, *No.* 3973 [*Current No.* 590].

ABSTRACT.—States that, fearing lest he should prove a dangerous character at Malabar, he has sent a fanatic Arab to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to be dealt with by the Government.

From the Acting Commissioner of Police, dated 17th November 1881, *No.* 56 [*Current No.* 591].

ABSTRACT.—Reports the arrival from Calicut of Sayyid Abdul Qadir under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Malabar; and requests orders as to his disposal.

ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1881, No. 544.

The Commissioner of Police will be directed to inform Sayyid Abdul Qadir Faqir that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Act III of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council requires him to remove himself from British India by sea from the port of Madras.

2. The Commissioner of Police will, without delay, arrange with the Marine authorities to provide the said Sayyid Abdul Qadir with a passage by steamer from Madras to Aden. The Resident at Aden will be requested to afford the necessary assistance to enable the individual named to reach such part of Arabia as he may select.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident at Aden, dated Fort St. George, 24th November 1881, *No.* 544-*A*.

I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of Government, No. 544, of this date, and to request that you will be good enough to afford the Arab therein named the necessary assistance to enable him to reach such part of Arabia as he may select. Sayyid Abdul Qadir sailed in the S.S. *Deccan* this day.

2. Little is known of the man; his own account is that he is the son of Abbas Ali, and a native of Arabia, which he left when he was seven years old, and that he has lately been travelling in the Nizam's Dominions. Recently he appeared in Malabar, where he attracted crowds of superstitious Moplahs to listen to his discourses; being considered a dangerous character, it was deemed advisable to enforce the provisions of Act III of 1864.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Deportation of Arabs.

Read the following papers:—

From G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting District Magistrate of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 15th November 1881, *No.* 3973 [*Current No.* 590].

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Government, that the Police produced before me to-day a fanatic Arab who has lately been observed to conceal himself at the Sacrifice Rocks about eight miles from Badagada.

2. He made the enclosed statement to the Police, but refused to open his mouth to me.

3. There is no doubt that he is an Arab, but whether he has come over recently from Arabia, or has travelled by land from Hyderabad, it is impossible to say.

4. He is likely to prove a dangerous character in Malabar, as he is already attracting around him crowds of superstitious Moplahs, and I have thought it expedient therefore to send him quietly off to the Chief Commissioner of Police, Madras, under Section 15, Act III of 1864, to await the orders of Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Translation of Police Report.

Having received information that an Arab (a Native of Arabia) had arrived at Quilandi, I went to that place to the house of Imbichi Koya. On the way I met the Arab, and to my inquiries he replied that his name was Syed Abdul Khader Fakír; that he was the son of Abbas Ali; that he was born in Arabia which he left when he was seven years of age; and that he afterwards resided for a long time in the Nizam's Dominions, which he left nine months ago, going thence to Poona and Sattara and eventually to Mangalore. He remained in Mangalore seven days, and left that place about a month ago, travelling by land and coming to Chombala *viâ* Mahé. At Chombala he went in a boat to Vellian Kallu (a rock in the sea) and remained there four days. Thence he went to Kottakal by boat, and from there came here (Quilandi). He said he was going to Calicut, and that he would there decide whether he should go to the Nizam's Dominions or to Arabia; or otherwise he would stay in Quilandi for some time longer. The man appears to be a travelling Fakír. The Moplas and others surround him with the object of gaining his advice, and pay him great respect. The man also uses charms (mantrams) to cure diseases. No other particulars have been received regarding him. Consequently he is produced before the Court that he may be dealt with according to the provisions of G.O., dated 28th May 1881, No. 275.

(Signed) KANNAN NAIR,
Head Constable.

13*th November* 1881.

(Signed) M. MANCHANATHA PRABHU,
2nd Range Police Inspector.

From Colonel W. O. SWANSTON, Acting Commissioner of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17*th November* 1881, *No.* 56 [*Current No.* 591].

ABSTRACT.—Reports the arrival from Calicut of Syed Abdul Khader under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Malabar, and requests orders as to his disposal.

ORDER THEREON, 28th November 1881, No. 548.

Mr. McWatters' attention will be drawn to the fact that, in consequence of the Governor-General in Council not having issued any notification under Section 5, Act III of 1864, Sections 1 to 4 are alone operative in this Presidency.

2. The Governor in Council observes that the information supplied in this case is meagre; he desires to be furnished in future with the fullest information on all Political matters submitted for his consideration.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1881.	
Ex-Gaekwar.—Letter from Government of India intimating appointment of Captain Curzon Wyllie as Political Officer in charge of the —, communicated to Captain Wyllie and Dr. Seward.	1st Dec., No. 552.	
Deportation of Arabs.—Telegram to the Resident, Aden, requesting him to assist Syed Abdul Khadir, Fakir, a fanatic Arab, to reach his native village, &c., recorded.	1st Dec., No. 553.	
Cochin.— Proceedings, Military Department, sanctioning indent for arms and accoutrements for the use of troops of the Cochin State, and directing the Clothing Department to supply the 17 sashes for Havildars, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	2nd Dec., No. 554.	
Foreign Telegrams.—Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs in India advising Government of the despatch of five copies of the new Word-Code for — on the public service, recorded.	2nd Dec., No. 555.	
Ex-Gaekwar.—Letter from Commissioner of Police requesting that steps may be taken to ask for the special orders of the Governor-General in Council as required by the endorsement on the warrant authorizing the detention of Mulhar Row, the — of Baroda, submitted for the orders of the Government of India.	3rd Dec., Nos. 557 & 558.	
Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda.—Letter from Dr. G. E. Seward reporting having handed over charge of the — to Captain Curzon Wyllie, recorded.	6th Dec., No. 559.	
Maharaja of Vizianagrum.—Letter from the Agent, Vizagapatam, stating that the — intends proceeding to Madras to visit the Right Honorable the Governor, recorded.	6th Dec., No. 560.	
Travancore.—Proceedings, Revenue Department, postponing action on Government Order placing the services of W. E. Ganapathi Pillay, Salt Department, at disposal of Travancore Sirkar for special duty, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	7th Dec., No. 561.	
————Demi-official letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin regarding delivery to the Maharaja of Travancore of the Right Honorable the Governor's letter reporting his assumption of office.	Lodged.	
Ex-Gaekwar.—Letter from Dr. G. E. Seward commending Mr. D. Simpson, the officer in Political charge of the ex-Gaekwar, to the favorable notice of Government for promotion in the Police Department, communicated to the Inspector-General of Police with remarks.	8th Dec., No. 562.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1881.	
Kurnool Pensioners.—The Government of India requested to sanction, from the lapsed stipend of the late Political Pensioner Mubaraz Khatoon, the grant to her daughter Modoo Bee of an allowance equal to that made to her widowed sister Vazir Khatoon with effect from 1st April 1881.	9th Dec., Nos. 563 & 564.	
Carnatic Stipendiaries.—The proposed transfer of Muhammad Nur-ud-Din's stipend in the name of his younger brother Muhammad Ghous, sanctioned as a temporary measure.	12th Dec., No. 566.	
Afghan Refugee.—The Master Attendant informed that Thairulla should be furnished with a 2nd-class passage per *Pekin* to Calcutta.	13th Dec., No. 567.	
Deportation of Arabs.—The Resident, Aden, informed by telegram that it seems unnecessary to incur the expense of sending Abdul Qadir to Bagdad.	14th Dec., No. 568.	
Travancore.—The Assistant Resident to accompany His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on his visit to Bombay and Northern India in January next.	14th Dec., No. 570.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Sanction granted for the disbursement of the stipend of Govinda Rajulu, the eldest son of Bargavi Davi Ammal, to his guardian Alagia Manavala Simhala Raja. Copy to Colonial Secretary, Colombo.	16th Dec., Nos. 571 & 572.	
Governor of Madras.—Letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding one from His Highness the Raja of Cochin offering congratulations to the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff on his appointment as —, recorded.	16th Dec., No. 573.	
Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda—Letter from Captain Wyllie reporting that he assumed Political charge of the — on the 2nd instant.	Lodged.	
Carnatic.—Instructions issued to the Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard respecting the treatment of two sick horses attached to the Body Guard of their Highnesses Nawab Khair-un-Nissa Begum Sahiba and Auzum-un-Nissa Begum Sahiba.	17th Dec., No. 574.	
Artesian Wells.—Copy of Selections from the records of the Government of India No. CLXXVIII containing reports on artesian borings in this country, forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements.	19th Dec., No. 575.	
Pensions.—Proceedings, Revenue Department, sanctioning continuance of pension of late Sultan Mahomed, Madras, to his widow, daughters, and grand-daughter, in arrears, recorded.	19th Dec., No. 576.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—The Government Agent, Tanjore, directed to charge the amount already disbursed as school fees, &c., on account of the grandson of Vencatasami Naik, to *Provincial, Miscellaneous*.	20th Dec., No. 577.	
Travancore Sadr Court.—The request of Mr. W. E. Ormsby, Second Judge, to support his claims to the first Judgeship of the Travancore Sadr Court, not complied with.	21st Dec., No. 578.	
Carnatic.—From 1st January 1882 Her Highness Khyre-oonissa Begum permitted to draw her stipend from the Madras Bank.	22nd Dec., No. 579.	
Goomsur.—Application made to the Government of India to increase the stipend of Sri Jammadevi Patthamadevi, second widow of the late Sri Vurdaraj Bung, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a-month.	22nd Dec., Nos. 580 & 581.	
Princess of Tanjore informed, with reference to her intended journey to Baroda, that earlier intimation should have been given, and therefore she must excuse any want of due attention to her.	22nd Dec., No. 582.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
Princess of Tanjore.—A change in the contemplated arrangements in connection with Her Highness' journey, communicated to the Government of Bombay.	1881. 22nd Dec., No. 583.	
Salutes.—Letter from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor requesting to be furnished with a list of the Native Princes, &c., in the Madras Presidency, together with the salutes and honors they are entitled to on arrival and departure.	Memo., No. 2069, 22nd Dec.	
Travancore.—The services of T. Kunhu Ramen, District Munsif of Calicut, lent to the — State.	23rd Dec., No. 585.	
Titles.—A copy of the Vizagapatam District Manual, forwarded to the Government of India.	23rd Dec., No. 586.	
Cochin.—The sympathy of Government expressed to His Highness the Raja on the death of a Prince-son in Cochin.	24th Dec., No. 587.	
———His Highness the Raja of Cochin congratulated on the birth of a Prince.	24th Dec., No. 588.	
Kurnool Pensioners.—The grant of a pension of Rs. 10 per mensem to Futulla Khan, sanctioned with effect from 1st October 1881 in anticipation of the confirmation of the Government of India.	24th Dec., Nos. 589 & 590.	
French Territory.—Orders issued on letter from the Collector of South Arcot requesting instructions on certain points connected with the proposed transfer of British territory in exchange for two blocks of — in Masulipatam and Calicut.	27th Dec., No. 598.	
Boundaries.—Proceedings of the Revenue Department passing orders on the Board's Proceedings regarding boundary between Coimbatore, Cochin, and Travancore, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	28th Dec., No. 599.	
Ex-Gaekwar.—Notification of Government of India posting Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, B.S.C., C.I.E., to the Political charge of the — of Baroda, ordered to be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*	28th Dec., No. 600.	
Travancore.—The Resident requested to furnish certain information regarding Mr. J. Grey, Coffee Planter, who wishes to reside in —.	30th Dec., No. 601.	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1881.

Pudukota.

Read the following paper :—

From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 22nd November 1881, *No.* 273 [*Current No.* 597].

With reference to G.O., dated 26th August 1881, No. 425, I have the honor to state that the jewels therein referred to were, after freely circulating advertisements of the sale, put up to auction on the 5th instant by Messrs. Franck and Co., and bought in at the reserve price of Rs. 30,000 as the highest bid at the sale was only Rs. 17,200. I have therefore to request that Government will be pleased to inform me whether the Sirkele's proposal to buy these jewels in on account of the Pudukóta State and to keep them in the Treasury to be used like the Rájá's Head Dress on State occasions only may be accepted.

G.O., 27th Sept. 1875, No. 625.

2. As pointed out in paragraph 9 of my letter, dated 21st July 1881, No. 159, this proposal involves a further outlay from the State funds on the Rájá's debts beyond the $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs originally sanctioned. But the time has been running on so long that I believe there is no other possible way of effecting a final settlement with the Rájá's unsecured creditors.

3. Messrs. Orr and Sons have again addressed me stating that as one of the members of their firm will visit Calcutta next month in connection with the Industrial Exhibition they think they might have a favorable opportunity of disposing of these jewels. But looking to the many disappointments we have had, and the long time these jewels have remained unsold, I confess I put very little faith in this plan. The expense moreover of commission, insurance, &c., would mount up to something considerable. I would therefore propose to adopt the Sirkele's proposals if the Government are prepared to modify their former orders on the subject.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd December 1881, No. 556.

In their Order, dated 14th March 1876, No. 168, the Government sanctioned the despatch of certain jewels belonging to the Pudukóta State, and estimated at the time to be worth about Rs. 90,000, to Messrs. Orr and Sons, in view to their being sold, and their net sale proceeds distributed rateably among the unsecured creditors of the Rájá. Subsequently one of the ornaments was sold at Trichinopoly for Rs. 1,380.

2. In his letter recorded with G.O., No. 425, of the 26th August last, Mr. Sewell stated that Messrs. Orr and Sons had not up to that time been able to dispose of the jewels, and that the chances of effecting a sale were, in their opinion, very slender. Under these circumstances, he supported a proposal made by the Sirkele that the jewels should be put up to public auction by Messrs. Franck and Co, with a reserve price of Rs. 30,000, and, in the event of no higher price being then offered, bought in on behalf of the Pudukóta State for a little over that amount. Their cost the Sirkele proposed to meet, for the time, in part from the Manoverthi Jaghire and other current deposits, in part from current revenues.

3. The Government now learn that the highest bid at the sale was only Rs. 17,200, and that the jewels were therefore bought in at the reserve price. His Excellency in Council is not disposed to sanction any further attempts to dispose of these jewels, and therefore resolves to approve the Sirkele's proposal to buy them in on account of the Pudukóta State, and to keep them in the Treasury as Crown jewels, meeting the charge in the manner proposed; the proceeds being devoted towards the satisfaction of the claims of the Rájá's unsecured creditors in rateable proportions.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Pudukota.

Read the following paper:—

From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 30th November 1881, *No.* 281 [*Current No.* 607].

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of Government, a letter from the Sarkele to His Excellency the Raja of Pudukóta regarding the use by His Excellency of the initials S.B.D. (Srí Brahadamba Dás) as a prefix to his name.

2. In their Proceedings, No. 204, dated 10th June 1869, the Government declined to comply with the Raja's request to be allowed to use the said initials, and this decision seems to have been based on an unfavorable report of the then Sarkele. But it is stated by the Raja himself that on his explaining the facts of the case to Mr. Morris, the then Political Agent, that officer permitted him to continue the use of the initials. Of this I have no record, but it is certain that the Government Order has not been carried out till quite lately when it was brought accidentally to my notice, and I wrote to the Sarkele on the subject.

3. The Sarkele now writes very strongly on the Raja's behalf, and I would venture to submit that the matter is hardly of sufficient importance to necessitate the strict enforcement of the Government Order. There is not at present any rivalry between Pudukóta and Travancore, as suggested in the Political Agent's letter embodied in the Government Order of 1869. His Excellency appears to have a strong religious feeling on the subject, and would feel deeply relieved if Government would cancel the said order.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Esq., Sarkele to His Excellency the Raja of Pudukóta, to the Political Agent for Pudukóta, dated Kumbakónam, 12th November 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 8th June 1881, No. 120, and to my conversation in the course of which you were pleased to permit my writing to you on the subject of His Excellency's prefixing to his name the initials "S.B.D." which in full means "Srí Brahadamba Dás," *i.e.*, the servant of Srí Brahadamba, the Patron Deity of the State, I have the honor now to avail myself of the permission and to submit the prayer of His Excellency for your favorable reconsideration.

2. The motive of His Excellency in desiring to prefix to his name the initials in question is explained in his letter to the then Political Agent embodied in G.O., 10th June 1869, No. 204. I extract it below for easy reference :—

"I have adopted the initials S.B.D. as a prefix to my ordinary signature in honor of the Patron Deity of the State. The initials signify Srí Brahadamba Dás, which is the name of the Goddess; and prefixing them to my name, will signify that Ramachundra Tondiman is the servant of the Goddess. As this has no connection with any Political or honorary personal distinction, I request that all public correspondence addressed to me may be in the same form, thus 'Srí Brahadamba Dás, Raja Ramachundra Tondiman, Bahadur.'"

3. The request of His Excellency was very simple and prompted entirely by religious motives, and even if he was really at the time prompted to it by the example of the Travancore Rajas who from a long time have prefixed to their name Srí Padvanaba Dás, the tutelar Deity of that State, there was nothing harmful.

4. It is no secret, as you are aware, that His Excellency and the late Minister were very much at variance, and constantly trying to thwart each other. The Sarkele's insinuation seems to have led the Political Agent into the inference that His Excellency wished thereby to make himself the equal of the Raja of Travancore in the eyes of the people, and this view of the matter eventually led to the Government of the day refusing the request.

5. His Excellency informs me that on his explaining to Mr. Morris in person the fact of the case, and the misrepresentation made by the Minister, the gentleman permitted his continuing the use of the initials. This permission was verbal, and it did not then occur to His Excellency to take it in writing. As a matter of fact the initials have been used ever since without objection on the part of Mr. Morris and of successive Political Agents, and this His Excellency submits is in itself sufficient proof of Mr. Morris' permission having been had.

6. Since the receipt of your letter under acknowledgment calling attention to the orders of Government passed in 1869, His Excellency has taken it to heart very much, and in his last note to me says that the remainder of his life will be burdened with grief on this account if the prohibition is not withdrawn.

7. I can assure you that, in this matter at any rate, the distress of His Excellency is real and sincere, and beg that you will be pleased to bring the subject again before Government in view to their order of 1869 being favorably reconsidered.

ORDER THEREON, 10th December 1881, No. 565.

On the explanation furnished, the Raja's prefixing to his name the initials S.B.D. appears unobjectionable, on any political grounds, with which alone the Government is concerned.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Laccadive Islands.

Read the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th July 1881, *No.* 1292 [*Current No.* 539-*A*], (*through the Revenue Department*).

Read—the following letter from G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 17th February 1881, No. 519:—

I HAVE the honor to submit for the early consideration of the Board of Revenue a memorandum by Mr. Logan recommending the introduction of an export duty system instead of the present coir monopoly into the island of Androth, one of the Laccadive group attached to Malabar.

2. Mr. Logan has worked out the scheme in detail and it speaks for itself. The only difficulty will be in collecting the export duty *before* the vessels leave the island. After conversing with the Androth Amin Mr. Logan thinks it would be better to arrange for its payment *after* the vessels return with the proceeds of their cargoes.

3. Mr. Brodie's report is being fair-copied and will be despatched in a few days.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

NOTE.

Previous correspondence.

THE question of changing the coir monopoly system at present in force in the Cannanore islands into an export duty fiscal system will be found to have been discussed in the following portions of former reports, &c.:—

Paragraphs 30 to 32, G.O., Political Department, dated 20th December 1871, No. 405.

Paragraphs 11 to 19 of my letter, No. 41, dated 15th May 1873, published in G.O., Political Department, dated 17th February 1875, No. 107.

Paragraphs 9 to 13 of my letter, No. 319, dated 25th December 1876, published in G.O., Political Department, dated 2nd July 1877, No. 416.

Paragraphs 45 and 46 of Mr. Winterbotham's report published in G.O., Political Department, dated 2nd July 1877, No. 416.

Statements 2 and 3 and the abstract published in G.O., Political Department, dated 2nd July 1877, No. 416.

Paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings published in G.O., Political Department, dated 2nd July 1877, No. 416.

Paragraph 1 of G.O., Political Department, dated 2nd July 1877, No. 416.

My letter published with G.O., Political Department, dated 28th November 1877, No. 662.

Paragraphs 31 and 32 of my letter printed in G.O., Political Department, dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72.

Paragraph 7 of Board's Proceedings printed in G.O., Political Department, dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 of G.O., Political Department, dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72.

The orders on the subject.

2. In paragraph 5 of the last-quoted Government Order the Government authorized the trial of "the limited experiment" suggested in paragraph 32 of my letter published with that Government Order, and I shall now proceed to detail the particulars of the scheme in order that if possible they may be sanctioned in time to admit of orders being sent to introduce it from next fasli in the island selected for the experiment.

Terms on which the islands were made over to the Cannanore family for management.

3. Before proceeding further it will be necessary to revert to the terms on which the islands were made over to the Cannanore family for management. These terms will be found in Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, Volume V,

pages 394-95. The family was to pay a moiety of the produce of their country and trade and the Government were to be at liberty to send a gentleman to the Laccadives to sequester them and to appropriate "all the produce thereof" if so ordered by the Governor-General in Council.

Orders required whether the Cannanore family's moiety is to be considered as net revenue or as chargeable with costs of administration.

4. The first point on which the orders of Government must be obtained is whether, presuming the revenue derivable from Cannanore and the Laccadives to remain at what it has been hitherto, the moiety of the revenue to be taken by the family is to be considered as net profits or whether the charges of administration are to be considered as payable from it. On this point the language of the engagements is indefinite. The exact words used in the first "Mochulka" are "the moiety of whatever is the produce of my country according to the funds thereof, and out of the Rs. 20,000 annual profit which I reap from my trade with the Laccadives I am also to pay the half to Government, besides of which I do stipulate to pay in like manner the half of whatever further income or profit from the said lands or trade shall be hereafter ascertained to accrue to me by the inquiries of the officers of Government." In the second engagement, usually called the "Karar," Rs. 15,000 per annum is merely stated to be the "Jumma on the houses, Purrams, &c., situated at and near Cannanore on my trade to the Laccadive Islands and on my Jelm property on the said islands." Turning to paragraph 246 of the Joint Commissioner's report of 11th October 1793 the language used is "the moiety of what she had, as above noticed, stated to be her public income from the revenue in land and in money, and commercial products of her estates," and further on in the same paragraph in referring to the "Mochulka" taken from her the words used are "the moiety of whatever is, or shall be, ascertained to be the produce of her country including the half portion of the profits that she reaps from her trade with the Laccadives." From the use of the word "profits" I am inclined, on the whole, to think that *net* produce and *net* profits were intended and that consequently the Cannanore family's moiety of the produce and profits are not chargeable with the costs of administration. This would likewise be the most liberal policy to adopt as regards the Cannanore family, and my calculations in the following paragraphs are based on the assumption that this view will be adopted; but, as already said, the point requires a definite ruling from Government.

Rent of Pandarom lands should first be taken to account in framing estimate of revenue (see paragraphs 34 to 46 of my report in G.O., Political Department, 23rd February 1880, No. 72).

5. Whether the Government decide to accept this view of the language used or not, I think it is clear that the income from Pandarom lands in the islands, which as the cowle (improving lease) system extends will become as time passes more and more profitable, should be the first item taken into account in making up the revenue assessable on each island.

The balance only after settling off the Pandarom land rents should be raised by an export duty.

6. The balance *only* of the revenue assessable on each island will in that event have to be raised by the proposed export duty system. And here it may be noted that, as under the cowle (improving lease) system the produce of all Pandarom lands will belong to the Cowledars, that produce will, like the rest of the produce of the island, be subject to the export duty.

Further points to be considered.

7. These preliminary points being settled there remains for consideration—

(*a.*) What island should first be selected for the experiment.
(*b.*) The amount of revenue assessable on it.
(*c.*) The scheme for levying it.

(*a.*) Androth Island selected for experiment.

8. As already indicated in paragraph 32 of my report in G.O., Political Department, No. 72, dated 23rd February 1880, Androth is, for various reasons which need not be detailed, the most suitable island for commencing the experiment.

(*b.*) Revenue assessable on it.
Its population.

9. Its population varies from about 2,500 to 2,600 while the population of all the Cannanore islands has likewise been ascertained as ranging from about 9,700 to over 10,000.

Its share of revenue.

10. Roughly speaking, therefore, Androth should at present be assessed with about one-fourth of the revenue to be levied from the islands.

The share of net revenue assessable on all the islands, Rs. 2,975, assessable on Androth.

11. In paragraphs 11 to 19 of my letter published with G.O, Political Department, No. 107, dated 17th February 1875, I have considered at some length the due proportion of the revenue assessable on Cannanore and other islands, and it will be seen on reference to the above that a sum of Rs. 11,900 falls due

on the islands. One-fourth of that amount comes to Rs. 2,975, which sum may be taken as the share of the *net* revenue* due from Androth.

* *Vide* paragraph 4 above.

Androth establishment charges and gross revenue to be raised Rs. 3,800.

12. In addition to this sum of Rs. 2,975 the establishment at present entertained in the island costs Rs. 600 per annum, and Androth's share of the present Mainland Establishment† comes to Rs. 180 per annum more, and allowing Rs. 45 more for contingencies the following may be taken as the revenue due from Androth:—

† It will be possible to reduce this establishment very considerably as soon as the export duty system is introduced into all the islands.

	RS.
One-fourth of net island revenue	2,975
Island Establishment‡	600
Share‡ of Mainland Establishment	180
Contingencies	45
Total ...	3,800

‡ Paragraphs 19 and 16 of the reports in G.O., Political Department, dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72.

Incidence of proposed revenue per head of population, Rs. 1-8-4.

13. Taking the population at 2,500 the revenue will come to about Rs. 1-8-4 per head, which is not, I think, excessive, and which approximates to the proportion borne by the land revenue of this Presidency to the population thereof.

Estimate of rent of Pandarom lands in Androth.

14. It is not yet possible to determine with precision what the Pandarom lands on this island will fetch as soon as the cowle (improving lease) system is in full operation, but from the information supplied by Mr. Brodie in the last Island Report (paragraph 46) it seems that all the Pandarom land, except the piece called the Big West Pandarom, the Cutcherry compound, and the Mundiatollam, has been given out on cowles (improving leases) in 149 lots at a present rent of 332 tulams, 90 pallams of coir, or in money at the commutation rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per tulam of Rs. 499-13-7 per annum. The Big West Pandarom has been temporarily leased at a rent of 20 pallams of coir per bearing tree, and the Cutcherry compound and Mundiatollam it is proposed to lease to the Amin. When the arrangements are completed the Pandarom lands on this island may be taken as yielding a present rent of not less than Rs. 1,003 per annum.

Balance to be raised by export duty.

15. Deducting this sum of Rs. 1,003 from the total revenue assessable (paragraph 12), there remains a sum of Rs. 2,797 to be made good by the proposed export duty system.

Cocoanut produce of Androth. Average value of ten years.

16. Turning next to Statements 2 and 3 and the abstract which formed enclosures to my report printed with G.O., Political Department, No. 416, dated 2nd July 1877, it will be seen that the exports and value of cocoanut produce from Androth averaged in the ten years Faslis 1275—84 as follows:—

	RS.
Coir yarn, 1,850 cwts., at Rs. 9-14-2 per cwt.	18,287
Cocoanuts, 536,576, at Rs. 15 per 1,000	8,047
Copra, 292 cwts., at Rs. 9-1-4 per cwt.	2,652
Jaggery, 1,634 cwts., at Rs. 4-10-0 ,, ...	7,557
Vendiah { 9 bundles at As. 7-7 per bundle ... ...; ½ cwt. at Rs. 4-13-0 per cwt. ... ... }	6
Total ...	36,549

Percentage of duty to gross produce.

17. Comparing the amount of revenue to be raised by an export duty, viz., Rs. 2,797 (paragraph 15), with the estimated value of the gross cocoanut produce of the island, viz., Rs. 36,549 (paragraph 16), it will be seen that an export duty of about 7⅔ per cent. will give the required revenue.

(c.) Scheme for levying the duty.

18. As regards the scheme for levying this export duty, the best plan will be—

(a.) To prohibit under severe penalty the export from the island of any cocoanut produce except under pass received from the Amin.

(b.) To take from the owner or person in charge of each vessel loading island produce a detailed manifest of his cargo as soon as it is all on board, giving the names of the persons to whom the cargo belongs.

(c.) To grant a pass in a prescribed printed form under the Amin's signature for the cargo so loaded.

(d.) To collect from the owner or person in charge of the vessel before she sails the export duty on the cargo at rates approximating to those used in paragraph 16 for valuing island produce.

Owners or persons in charge of vessels in which produce is exported only to be dealt with.

19. In regard to these proposals, I would first remark generally that I consider it will be our best policy (as giving the Amins no pretext for interfering in the people's concerns) to deal only in respect of export duty with owners of vessels taking cargo from the islands. If we gave each inhabitant a pass for his few bundles of coir or jaggery great labor would be thrown on the Amin and he would have endless pretexts for interfering in private matters.

Administrative order only required to enforce proposal (a).

20. As regards proposal (a) in the last paragraph, I observe that as the islands are among the Scheduled Districts, and as none of the written law of India has yet been extended to the Cannanore islands, an administrative order to the inhabitants is all that is required to effect the purpose in hand. The order might, in addition to making the act penal, hold out inducements to informers. There will also be a check against any extensive malpractices by comparing recent exports with the ten years' average given in the statements printed with G.O., Political Department, No. 416, dated 2nd July 1877, but the islanders have hitherto been so submissive that I do not anticipate any difficulty in enforcing the order contemplated.

The copy of manifest.

21. As regards (b), the owners of vessels do at present keep an account of the goods exported in their boats, and a copy of it would be all that is required (see Clause a-1, paragraph 54 of Mr. Brodie's report).

Passes would be summary of manifests.

22. As regards (c), the printed passes would be bound up in books with foil and counterfoil and numbered before being issued to the Amins. The items in the pass would be merely a summary of the cargo as entered in the manifest.

No difficulty anticipated in collecting duty in money.

23. As regards (d), Mr. Brodie observes in paragraph 46 that although money does not circulate at Androth there is plenty of it, and he anticipates no difficulty in collecting the Pandarom rents in money, so there is not likely to be any difficulty in collecting the export duty in money. The islands have all been supplied with scales and weights, and these should be tested on the occasion of each visit from a European officer.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Read—the following letter from G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 2nd March 1881, No. 618.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of Mr. Brodie's report on his trip to the Laccadives in January, February, and March last year.

2. The report itself is so voluminous that I have thought it best not to trouble the Board with its numerous enclosures and accompanying maps, especially as there are few points in the report calling for special orders, and as the Administration Report on the islands for 1880 will be submitted separately soon.

3. The Government Order reviewing the island reports for Faslis 1286, 1287, and 1288 was not received until Mr. Brodie had started, and his instructions were chiefly to continue the demarcation and survey of the Pandarom lands and arrange for granting them on cowle. This has been the main work for the last two or three years, and it will be completed during the next visit of a European officer if he is provided with a proper survey party.

4. Mr. Brodie's work lay principally in Androth, Kalpeni, and Agathi, where he stayed twenty-seven, seventeen, and eleven days, respectively. He merely called at Kavarathi, Suheli, and Minicoy. In regard to Suheli it may be noted that it appears never before to have been visited by a European Officer.

ANDROTH.—The Pandarom lands comprise one-fourth of this island, and all of these except two or three plots on the west side of the island were surveyed and granted on cowle. The unsurveyed portion was temporarily leased to four large proprietors.

KALPENI.—Mr. Brodie surveyed the coast line of Kalpeni and settled the boundaries of the Pandarom lands. Only three cowles were granted embracing two small islands attached to Kalpeni. It is apprehended that large cowles are a mistake; the lands granted on cowle in Kavarathi by Mr. Winterbotham in 1878 were found neglected probably on this account. The matter will have to be fully inquired into on the occasion of the next visit.

AGATHI.—This island and those attached to it were surveyed and the Pandarom lands, eighteen in number, along the sea-shore were demarcated and surveyed and entered in the map. Out of the mainland Pandarom lands fifty-five plots were demarcated, but only a few were granted on cowle. Twelve plots that were too insignificant for survey were sold.

5. The numerous suggestions contained in the body of Mr. Brodie's report and noted by Mr. Logan will be duly attended to. Two of these, viz., the transfer of the Hospital Assistant from Amini attached to Canara to Androth as being more central and the construction of a lighthouse in Kalpeni would, of course, require to be carefully considered in communication with the Collector of South Canara and the Marine Authorities. If the Board see no objection, I think it would be convenient if a small volume of "Standing Information" regarding the islands were printed for general use. The officer visiting the islands might then direct his attention only to particular subjects, and his report would be much more practical and useful. Enough facts are available from the numerous island reports, and I should be glad to supervise the compilation.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Collector, to G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 27th October 1880, A.

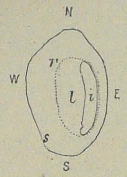
I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the following report on the Laccadive Islands visited by me in accordance with your orders during the months of January, February, and March last:—

1. Androth.	5. Minicoy.
2. Kalpeni.	6. Suheli. } *
3. Kavarathi.	7. Pitti. }
4. Agathi.	

1. The islands of the Laccadive group, at present attached to this district on account of arrears of peishcush due from the Cannanore Rajah, are shown in the margin, and all were visited by me during my recent tour save Pitti, which is merely a small reef and sand-bank lying almost midway between the two most westerly Islands, Kavarathi and Agathi. In addition to the islands shown in the margin smaller uninhabited islands situated within or on continuations of the same reef are attached to Kalpeni, Agathi, and Minicoy. Suheli (No. 6) also consists of two small islands situated at the northern and southern extremities of the reef respectively, and about six miles apart. Those islands marked with an asterisk are uninhabited. The total area of all the islands is approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and the total population according to the census taken by me is 10,174.

2. The topographical features of all the islands are very simple and almost identical. Each is contained within a coral reef stretching north and south and lies just within the eastern side of the reef, whilst on the western side a more or less extensive lagoon intervenes between the shore and the reef. Androth, however, is an exception to the rule, in that it has no lagoon worthy of the name, and lies east and west instead of north and south. Outside the reef on one side the sea deepens rapidly (on the east side save in the case of Androth, where it is on the south), and on the other the coral shoal slopes gradually away for some distance till a depth of about 20 fathoms is attained, when it comes suddenly to an abrupt termination. Thus in the case of Kalpeni there

are 100 fathoms or more of water quarter of a mile from shore on the east, whilst on the west the bottom can easily be seen nearly a mile from the reef, and the same is the case with the other islands, though the slope appears to be most gradual in the case of the Androth, Kalpeni, and Agathi Islands. The ordinary configuration of the island shoals is thus that shown in the margin. The situation of the island just within the eastern edge of the shoal is what might be expected, as it is the most sheltered side, and the gradual slope of the shoal to the west is probably due to the coral in that direction being broken and hurled upon the reef by the force of the westerly seas whenever it rises to be within the action of the waves. On all sides the shoals descend precipitously to depths which have never yet been sounded; thus at the edge of the shoal we may have a depth of 20 fathoms and 20 feet further out no sounding at all. The reef or bar (*r*) generally forms the shore line at low water on the east, and elsewhere, though often some distance from the island, it is at low water so near the surface that even small boats cannot cross save at the one or two spots where small passages of a depth of about a fathom occur, and in the finest weather the line of the reef can be traced by the breaking of the waves and the stones which here and there project above the surface.



i. Island. | *r.* Reef or Bar.
l Lagoon. | *s.* Shoal.

3. The islands themselves, like all islands of coral formation, rise only a few feet above the sea level and are almost flat, the small inequalities that do exist being either of artificial origin, as in Androth and Kalpeni, or in some few instances of the nature of sand dunes. The soil is, of course, poor consisting solely of white coral sand and extending for the most part to a depth of only a few feet, when a substratum of coral limestone is met with. In most of the islands also there are spots where the soil is almost entirely composed of loose coral stones. This is particularly the case with the eastern part of Kalpeni and the south part of Minicoy, but even here we find abundant vegetation and the cocoanut tree also occurs, but in such spots it is naturally not very productive. All the islands are covered with vegetation, the luxuriance of which under such unfavorable circumstances is no doubt due to the favorable climatic influences of their insular situation, and the fact that the coral freestone substratum underlying the islands is porous and situated at no great depth below the surface; indeed in all the islands water is to be found at a depth varying from 5 to 8 feet. The rise and fall of the tides averages from 3 to 5 feet, and the tidal currents round the islands are very strong.

4. With these few preliminary and general remarks I proceed to the immediate object of this report, and in dealing with the islands I propose to discuss each separately, but shall only give general details respecting Androth, as, having made a much longer stay in this island (twenty-seven days) than in any other, and my work here taking me more amongst the people, I had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with it and its inhabitants.

5. ANDROTH.—Androth, the largest and most important island of the northern group, is situated in latitute 10° 48′ north and longitude 73° 57′ east. It is thus the most northerly island and also the nearest to the mainland, being only about 120 miles from Calicut and less than 100 miles from Mount Delly, the nearest point on the coast. In its formation it differs from all the others of the group in that it lies east and west and has hardly any lagoon. The coral shoal upon which it is situated is of considerable extent, but the coral crops up to the surface only in the immediate neighbourhood of the land, the reef being hardly anywhere above sixty yards from the beach, and on the east the beach and reef are coincident.

6. *Topography.*—The greatest length of the island from south-east to north-west is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the greatest breadth, which is at about the centre of the island, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The area is $1{,}067\frac{2}{5}$ acres, or about $1\frac{2}{3}$ square miles. The coast line is scarcely at all indented, so that the island forms a regular oval figure. The surface is generally a level plain elevated but a few feet above the sea, but here and there it is varied by mounds (called mala or kunnee = hill) which are mostly of artificial origin, being the heaped-up material excavated in forming the "Tottam" or arable land. The highest mound is probably not 40 feet above the sea and the average elevation not more than 7 or 8 feet.

7. *Changes in Configuration in Progress.*—As regards changes in configuration, the Amin, who is certainly the best authority in the island, informs me that the sea is gradually encroaching upon the island at its western extremity; and as this encroachment is naturally greatest during the south-west monsoon, the sand, &c., washed away from the western extremity is deposited along the northern shore, so that the island is gradually extending in this direction. As a consequence

also the harbour (it can hardly be called a lagoon) which is situated on the northern shore is being gradually rendered more limited and shallow and its entrance narrower and more difficult of navigation. Thus, whereas the entrance for odams was formerly about 50 feet in width, it is now only about 15 feet, and inside the harbour there is now only space for about ten odams, whereas formerly the anchorage space was about 100 feet wide by 200 feet in length. As regards the silting up of the harbour nothing can be done, but the entrance might easily be rendered more easy of access by blasting at a very small expense, and this would be a great boon to the islanders. At present most of the odams complete their cargoes outside the harbour, as there is considerable danger of their coming in contact with the coral stones, which form the bottom, in going out fully laden. The rate at which the island is extending in this direction is of course very gradual, probably not a foot in each year, but at this rate even the island will have no harbour, or next to none in fifty years.

8. *Soil, &c.*—In the quality of its soil Androth appears to be superior to the other islands, save perhaps parts of Kalpeni; at least the trees appear to be more productive and are little inferior to those of the coast. This superior fertility may however be due to a more favorable climate and not to any inherent superiority in the soil which is composed, as in all the islands, of white coral sand. The soil is richest in the centre and west parts of the island and poorest on the south-east, where it is largely mixed with coral stones varying in size from small pebbles to considerable boulders.

9. *Proprietorship of Land.*—The proprietorship of the island is divided between the inhabitants and the Pandarom or Crown That part of the island which is the property of the islanders is situated in the centre of the island and includes the richest portion of the cocoanut palm growing land, and almost the whole of the "Tottam" or arable land. The Pandarom possesses small plots of land scattered throughout the lands of the islanders, which have been acquired by escheat or confiscation, but by far its most extensive possessions are situated at the extremities of the island and called respectively the East and West Valia (big) Pandaroms. The whole of the Pandarom possessions in the island amount to about one-fourth of its area, the remainder being the private property or Jenmum of the islanders.

N.B.—Property in the islands lies in the *trees*, not in the *land* on which the trees are planted. It is part of our policy to change this and create property in the soil.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

10. *Cultivation.*—Cultivation in this island is upon the whole in a very forward condition but there is in this respect a great difference between the lands of the islanders and those of the Pandarom. There is but little jungle and waste land, and what there is is almost entirely the property of the Pandarom. There are also in this island about 100 acres of artificially constructed low land called the "Tottam" formed by quarrying out the substratum of coral limestone, which is adapted to the cultivation of dry cereals. This is almost all the private property of the islanders.

11. *Cultivation of Private Property.*—As regards the private property of the islanders, the state of cultivation leaves little to be desired. The land adapted to the cultivation of the cocoanut palm is well planted up, and their property is quite recovered from the devastation caused by the great storm of April 1847. Prior to the storm Sir William Robinson estimated the number of trees belonging to the islanders to have been from 65,000 to 70,000, and at present I imagine the number will be fully that, if not greater, notwithstanding that disease destroyed a considerable number of trees a few years ago. The few portions of waste land belonging to them are in almost every instance amongst the most strong and sterile parts of the island; at least the sterility of the soil is the explanation of their condition given by the owners. But as in every case these pieces of waste land are situated in the neighbourhood of Pandarom lands, I am inclined to suspect that what waste is claimed by private persons is in great part Pandarom land recently appropriated by the neighbouring land-holders during the weak administration of the Rajah prior to the attachment of the islands by Government. As, to the best of my knowledge, there are no detailed accounts of the Pandarom property in the islands in existence, and as during the Rajah's *régime* the landed interests of the Pandarom were chiefly confided to an insufficiently paid and ignorant Muppan and Nadapal in each Cheri, the misappropriation would be easy and its recovery at this date very difficult, or indeed impossible. I do not think any attempt should be made as the spoilers include some of the chief men in the island, and as the evidence of the Malachery (the lowest class) is all one has to go upon, the holders would not be easily made to relinquish their acquisitions.

12. *Cultivation of the Pandarom Lands.*—The case is very different with the property of the Pandarom, the cultivation of which has been very much neglected, though in many cases both fertile and easily cultivated. Sir William Robinson in his report (paragraph 56) estimates the trees growing in the Pandarom land prior to the great storm of 1847 to have been about 20,000, viz., 12,000 in the Big West Pandarom, 6,000 to 7,000 in the Big East Pandarom, and some 2,000 to 3,000 in the various other Pandarom plots. At present I greatly doubt if there are 10,000. This is perhaps due in part to encroachments upon the property of the Pandarom, but

much the greater part is no doubt due to the gross negligence of the Pandarom Agents. The falling off is greatest in the case of the West and East Big Pandaroms. As regards the Big West Pandarom, I am not in a position to make any positive statement, but the Amin put the present number of trees at 6,000; an estimate, I think, much over the mark. With respect to the East Big Pandarom, the trees having been all counted by me in giving the land out on cowle, the case is different. At present this Pandarom contains 1,091 trees of all kinds as shown in the margin, or about one-sixth of the number it was estimated by Sir William Robinson to contain prior to the storm of 1847, though as it is chiefly grass land its cultivation is attended with no difficulty. Its present condition cannot therefore be attributed to nothing but neglect. The other Pandarom plots contain now as then between 2,000 and 3,000 trees of all sorts.

Phalam	434
Aphalam	13
Marom	26
Kili	497
Tei	121
Total	1,091

13. *The Waste Land.*—The waste land pure and simple (both Pandarom and alleged private property) is situated, as already stated, on the south-east shore of the island, where, owing to the soil being very dry and very stony, cultivation is difficult, but if only the young plants are well watered and shaded during the hot months, I doubt not but that cocoanut trees would do well; indeed scattered trees show that its cultivation would be both possible and profitable. However, under the present system of cultivation prevailing in the northern islands, which consists so far as I could see in merely putting the sprouted nut (often only the nut itself) in a shallow pit at the commencement of the wet weather and not again looking at it till it may be expected to be in bearing, it is no wonder that most of the plants in positions so exposed die out only to be replaced when an unwonted fit of industry again seizes upon some member of the proprietor's family. Now that all the Pandarom property, save the Big West Pandarom and the Cutcherry compound, has been given out on cowle, it is to be hoped that the islanders will fulfil their promises and plant it up, but what has occurred in Kavarathi is, I confess, discouraging The Androth islanders are apparently more energetic, however, and I have given out a considerable portion to Melacheries, the laboring class; so that perhaps in this island things may turn out better.

14. *The Jungle.*—The only jungle in the island is situated within the West Big Pandarom and consists mainly of screw pine—the great bane of the islands—and a jungle shrub of the laurel family called Kanni used by the islanders for reepers in roofing their houses, for fencing, &c. Besides these there are various other shrubs only used for firewood, but so far as I saw there are no large trees as in Suheli and Minicoy Throughout the jungle scattered cocoanut trees occur, but in many places the surrounding jungle is so dense that the nuts are never plucked; in other places, the produce is gathered two or three times a year, but the parties at present chiefly benefited by them or thus the rats. None of this Pandoram has been given out by me on cowle for want of time, but a considerable portion, especially the parts where the useless screw pine most abounds, might with advantage be given out on cowle and cleared. A reserve of 15 or 20 acres of the best scrub jungle is all that need, in my opinion, be reserved for the islanders, as their wants will hardly exceed an acre of jungle per annum for all purposes. The cocoanut trees standing within the reserve should at the same time be rented out for a lump sum, and the renter forbidden to plant others within the reserve or in any way to interfere with the common rights of the islanders to cut jungle or gather firewood without let or hindrance.

I approve.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

15. *The Tottam.*—The "Tottam" or artificially made arable land is situated in the centre of the island, and its cultivation, being all by manual labor, affords employment to all classes of the islanders. The soil is damp but light. The products are various dry grains (ragi, varagu, and millet) of which a single crop is raised, a sort of beans (payer), yams, and sweet potatoes. The cultivation of the last is alone continued all the year round There are also two or three small plots in which a single crop of paddy is raised, but the crop is light and uncertain. What the total amount of the produce is I do not know, but it does not nearly suffice for the maintenance of the islanders whose chief dependance is upon their supplies imported from the coast. The only improvement that has been suggested to me with respect to the "Tottam" is the introduction of the variety of paddy known as Carolina paddy which is the kind that flourishes best in a light and sandy soil.

16. *Other natural Products.*—Besides the cocoanut and the produce of the tottam, the land contains a large number of breadfruit trees, and the islanders cultivate, in small enclosures near their houses, plantains, limes, areca palms (there are from 200 to 300 trees), and betel vines, two leaves of which exchange for a cocoanut. I also saw a small plot of sugarcane cultivated as a sweetmeat There are two mango trees and two tamarind trees in the island, and a little ginger is grown for medicinal purposes. The caster-oil plant, the oil of which is used for

medicine and lighting purposes, grows wild. Other plants growing in the island are the drum-stick tree and the Carica papaya, Datura alba, Cuscus grass, and Cancia lanceoletta to which medicinal qualities are attributed.

17. *Sea Products.*—As there is no lagoon, the turtle and tortoise are very scarce, and, from the absence of extensive shallow coral banks, the same is the case with cowries and other shells. Red coral is however a product peculiar to this island, but it is scarce, and the specimens I obtained were all poor. Fish also do not appear to be so plentiful as in those islands that have large lagoons, but there is one kind of fishing which I saw in none of the islands, viz., the catching of a small species of octopus, called by the islanders appaloo, which when roasted is esteemed a great delicacy. Every moonless night, from dark till 9 or 10 P.M., numbers of men and boys in groups of two or three were to be seen marching up and down the shoal water near the harbour, one holding a torch and the others on the look out. The fish is caught by the hand and as, when seized, the octopus clings to the fingers instead of trying to escape, his capture is easy. When alarmed these fish emit a dark colored fluid which discolors the water and under cover of which they hope to escape unobserved.

18. *Cattle.*—The number of cattle and goats is larger in this island than in any other, viz., 208 cattle and 418 goats. When Mr. Winterbotham visited the islands in 1876 the numbers were 244 cattle and 300 goats. At the time of my visit in January the pasturage was fair and the cattle were in good condition, but from the sandy character of the soil, I imagine they must be badly off in this respect towards the end of the dry weather. The rules relating to cattle trespass laid down by Mr. Winterbotham are strictly enforced by the Amin, and necessarily so as the cattle, and especially the goats, would do much mischief to the young cocoanut plants if allowed to go loose. There is no pound, nor do I think one necessary, for any stray animal is at once taken to the Amin who sends for the owner and fines him on the spot.

19. The only other domestic animals are fowls, of which most households possess a few, and cats; but the latter are too much petted and too well fed to care much for hunting. The only other animal is the rat, of which there are several species. The crow is the only wild bird that breeds in the island, but it is visited by various kinds of sea birds and also by migratory birds such as the plover and cuckoo. I also occasionally saw hawks and once some pigeons, but these the islanders stated came from the coast and only remain for a few days.

20. *Sub-Divisions.*—As in Malabar the houses of the inhabitants are detached and extend over a considerable area; indeed the East and West Big Pandaroms into which the inhabitants could not enter without permission form also the limits of the inhabited area which is thus about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west and one mile from north to south. The island is divided into four local sub-divisions or Cheries, viz., (*a*) Edachery, (*b*) Machery, (*c*) Kichery, and (*d*) Chemachery. The last "Chery" is situated upon the southern shore and separated from Edachery by the "Tottam." Formerly these Cheries were Political and Revenue sub-divisions, but now that all matters are decided by the Amin with the assistance of the Karnavars regardless of the Chery to which the latter belong, and when the Muppans and the Nadapals are abolished and the Revenue Administration directly committed to the Amin, these sub-divisions have lost all importance.

21. CENSUS STATEMENT—ANDROTH—

Year.	Number of Houses.	Inhabitants. Adults above 12 years.		Children under 12 years.		Total.		Grand Total.	Number of Persons able to read Koran.		Number of Persons able to read Malayalam.		Number of Mosques.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
1880 ..	362	796	927	477	399	1,273	1,326	2,599	516	312	43	4	30
1876 ..	372	724	904	519	482	1,243	1,386	2,629	..	..	..	..	..
1847 ..	408	850	1,037	Both together. 689		..	..	2,576	..	..	..	..	34

22. *Houses.*—I am at a loss to account for the decrease of ten in the number of houses since Mr. Winterbotham's visit in 1876, save by the surmise that it is due to the decrease in the female population. I do not think it due to any omission on the part of my enumerators, and that a decrease has taken place is proved by the fact that several houses, which were probably inhabited and standing when Mr. Winterbotham visited the island, are now unoccupied ruins. Two or three houses were also in course of re-erection, but as they were not at the time inhabited they have not been included in the statement.

23. *House-building.*—All the houses are built with thin slabs quarried from the coral free-stone substratum underlying the island, the size of the blocks averaging about 5 to 6 feet in length, 2 feet in width, and 4 inches in thickness. These are placed lengthwise on their edges and the walls so formed plastered to give it stability. The plaster composed of slaked lime and sand, the lime being made by burning white coral stones obtained from the reef in kilns appears to be very firm and durable. When the walls are not plastered the stones are kept in position by posts inside and out, connected by coir yarn passed through the wall at each joining of the stones. In most instances the roofs are prolonged laterally to the ground, and the space between the walls and the roof so brought down made use of for the storage of firewood, coir, cocoanuts, &c. Some of the houses have eaves, but there is only one tiled house in the island. In all cases there are two small pials in front, one on each side of the entrance and a vestibule leading into a small square hall off which the various apartments open. The ventilation of those houses of which the roofs are prolonged to the ground is of course very bad, and the rooms so very dark that a stranger requires to be shown about with a torch. Those houses that have eaves having holes or barred windows in the walls which admit light and air are better, but at the best they are stuffy. Most dwelling-houses have also one or two out-houses attached, which are used as kitchen and room in which to receive visitors.

24. *Water-supply.*—As a rule there is a well attached to each house. The wells consist of a pit about 5 feet square and about 5 feet deep with steps leading down one side to a smaller pit at the bottom cut through the coral substratum. From these wells, which are never dried up, excellent water is obtained. Some of the mosques and better sort of houses have also small tanks similarly constructed attached to them. These are used for bathing purposes only, but the sea is the chief resort for this purpose. I saw no wells for purely cultivation purposes.

25. *Conservancy.*—As might be expected from the social condition of the islanders, there is no conservancy. Domestic refuse is allowed to accumulate in the house-yards and only occasionally collected and burnt when it becomes objectionable; sometimes also, though rarely, it is placed as manure in the pits in which young cocoanut plants are planted. Upon the whole, however, the Androth islanders keep their houses and yards fairly clean, and in Androth I rarely came across bad smells, although I traversed nearly every part of the inhabited portion. In Kalpeni on the other hand the contrary is the case, and I hardly ever passed through the yard of a house even of the better sort without having to hold my nose. No privies are attached to their houses, but all the islanders, male and female, resort to the cocoanut tope or sea beach.

Some simple rules should be drawn up and enforced under penalty.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

26. *Population.*—From the Census statement it will be seen that the population of the island has decreased since Mr. Winterbotham's visit in 1876, the total population when I was in the island being 2,599 against 2,629 in 1876. The decrease is thus only thirty, but what makes the result a very curious one is that there has been since 1876 an increase of thirty in the male population whilst the female population has during the same period become sixty less, though the women are still more numerous than the men. Had the decrease been amongst men it might have been in part attributed to absenteeism, but as it is amongst the women who hardly ever leave the island, it must be entirely due to a higher rate of mortality among them. I do not think it due to any omissions on the part of my enumerators, as I took special precaution to provide against such a contingency. A statement of births and deaths is, however, annually furnished to the Collector's Office by the Amin, by which perhaps the Census statements of 1876 and 1880 might be compared, but a small decrease in the female population is to be inferred from the decrease in the number of inhabited houses, for as the islanders follow the Marumakkatayam law in respect of marriage and inheritance, when a family becomes extinct in the female line the house will be abandoned, the males going to reside in their wives' houses.

27. *Physique, Customs, &c.*—Both males and females are well developed, and in physique compare favorably with the people of the coast, whilst their generally sleek and comfortable appearance shows that they are well off in respect of food. In religion they are all Moplahs, and in their customs and habits closely resemble the Moplahs of North Malabar. The men of the upper classes wear jackets and head gear, but the Melacheries or lowest class wear neither the one nor the other. Contrary to what is the usage on the mainland, the women do not cover their heads and are not kept in seclusion. The yards of houses of the better sort are generally indeed enclosed with a fence of palm leaves, I suppose for the sake of privacy, but the women go in and out apparently at pleasure and quite unattended. But little attention is paid amongst them to personal cleanliness. The men of the upper classes are fairly clean, but the women even of these classes are generally untidy and dirty, whilst the Melacheries of both sexes are simply filthy, their near approach being generally accompanied by a very disagreeable odour of stale fish, &c.

28. *Disposition, &c.*—In all the islands the people appear to be quiet in disposition and though full of complaints and very litigious, they rarely attempt to take the law into their own hands, so that acts of violence are of rare occurrence. I also noticed much less quarrelling and

abusive language amongst them than one generally meets within Moplah villages on the mainland, but at the same time petty jealousies and enmities are almost universal. This result is perhaps natural in such limited and isolated societies, but it is aggravated, I think, here by the complexities of the Mahomedan rules of inheritance and marriage and the existence side by side of the Makkatayam and Marumakatayam rules. In Androth also a considerable amount of bad feeling exists between the first and second classes of the inhabitants, as the latter claim to be independent, and the former refuse to admit it. As a consequence of this state of things, the islanders, especially those of the upper classes, are cunning and unscrupulous, and few islanders would hesitate to take a mean advantage of another if he thought he had it in his power to do so without detection. This is at least what I infer from the anxiety every one with a complaint showed to tell his grievance privately, and try and get some favorable opinion from me, whilst his statement in public was often very different from his private story. In religion they are devout but extremely superstitious, ghosts and genii being believed in universally; whilst lying does not appear to be regarded as a very heinous sin. The men are incorrigibly lazy, doing no more than is absolutely necessary, so that it is difficult to get coolies save by the exercise of a little pressure. The women, on the other hand, are extremely industrious, and it is they, not the men, who are the bread winners of the family. Nor is hard work the lot of women of the lowest class alone as is the case among the men, but of all classes, and from early morning till dark they appear to be never idle but always engaged in cooking, pounding rice, beating, unravelling, and twisting coir fibre, carrying loads, boiling toddy in order to make jaggery, &c., whilst most of the men are engaged in doing nothing.

29. *Education.*—The upper classes do not appear to be wanting in intelligence, but they are very indifferent to education, whilst the Melacheries, as might be expected from the state of subjection in which they are held, are rude and ignorant. Most of the members of the upper classes of both sexes can read the Koran character, and in the Census statement a return of such has been made, but only forty-three men and four women can read Malayalam, and few of these can write it intelligibly. A few also who have travelled as sailors or priests have acquired a knowledge of foreign languages such as Hindustani and Tamil, and one man, from having been serang under a European Captain, has acquired a slight knowledge of English. Indifference to education is however to be expected considering the isolated position of the islands and the limited number and social condition of their inhabitants, which render a knowledge of even the three Rs. of little utility. It cannot therefore be regarded as surprising that the gratuitous education offered by Government has proved sufficient to induce only a few of the more energetic and public spirited of the islanders to send their children to school, or that the thirty-six boys with which the school commenced in 1878 has dwindled away to fourteen in 1880. This result though poor is however better than what has occurred in Agathi and Kavarathi, where schools had been established prior to my visit. Remonstrance or exhortation is of little avail as they readily admit everything and promise amendment, but the moment the steamer disappears things I do not doubt return to the old position. I threatened them with compulsion, but though such a course would no doubt be effective, it is inadvisable in islands where they consider their children better and certainly more usefully employed in learning to fish, swim, and sail about, &c., accomplishments they are certain to find useful, than in learning to read and write when they are likely never to require either. The conservatism of the islanders and the fact that boys generally commence sailing in the odams when about twelve also militate strongly against the progress of secular education in the islands.

A plan of *combining* mosque schools and secular schools must be devised—*vide* paragraph 89.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

30. *Classes of the Islanders.*—There are three main classes of the islanders, viz. :—

I. Karnavar, sub-divided into Karnavars proper and Thanakapirantha Kudians.

II. Malmis, sub-divided into { (*a.*) Malmis proper. (*b.*) Urukars.

III. Melacheries or tree-climbers.

The first class of Karnavars is composed of the rich Jenmies, odam owners, and punchayetkars. The male members of this class are also distinguished by the title of Coya, a religious dignity. The island Karnavars, Amin and Kazi all belong to this class. The Thanakapirantha Kudians are Jenmies on a smaller scale and cultivators. The second class or the Malmis are as the name implies sailors. They are generally Patta Kudians, *i.e.*, landlords of small portions of land and also holders of other lands under the Karnavars. The only difference between the Malmis proper and the Urukars appears to be the name. The third class, Melacheries, are servants and toddy-drawers. (The name signifies one who works aloft). These are generally Adima Kudians or serfs of Karnavars, but they are at liberty to change their employers. Intermarriage between the two classes of Karnavars is free and unrestrained, and lately it appears that the *jus connubium* (right of intermarriage with Karnavars) has been accorded to the second class, but it is still withheld f[illegible] the third class or Melacheries, intermarriage with whom is punished by the exclusion [illegible] offender from his or her class. The marriage, however, is

deemed a valid one. There are one or two instances of this in the island at the present time, and a suit respecting the property of a deceased Karnavar woman who had married a Melacheri came before me. The marriage had been followed by exclusion from her Tharawad, the property having been divided and her share made over to her. Upon her death without issue some two years ago her property was claimed by the members of the Tharawad, to which she originally belonged, by the heirs of her husband who predeceased her, and also by her father's heirs on the ground that the property followed the Makkatayam law. Under the circumstances her husband's heirs had no claim, but had he outlived her, he must have got all, as the first claimants were only very distant relations. I upheld, however, a legacy she had made of the house, her ornaments, and some forty trees to a Melacheri servant, when his Karnavar or Jenmi at once put in a petition that he must be ordered to hold this property as his Kudian, and the first claimants to whom I awarded the remainder of the property put in a similar claim, whilst the legatee claimed the property as Jenmum and I upheld him considering that he acquired the same right over the property that deceased had enjoyed. A boat-owner also petitioned that deceased having for many years shipped the produce of the property in his odams, her heirs should be ordered to do the same notwithstanding they had an odam of their own. He was on bad terms with the Tharawad of deceased, for which reason probably she gave him her custom, and it was no doubt this that induced him to make the petition which was of course dismissed. I have quoted this case at length in order to show how the right of petition is abused in the islands. As a mark of inferiority also the women of the Melacheri class were formerly not allowed to wear gold or silver ornaments, but this rule they do not now acknowledge.

31. *Occupations.*—It is somewhat difficult to define what is the occupation of the men of the first class as they apparently rarely do anything save bully their tenants or quarrel amongst themselves. Occasionally they do a little cultivation and fishing, and those who have odams superintend the repairs and accompany the odam on the voyage to the coast, where they do all the buying and selling, only rendering an account upon the return of the odam to the island. Of their lands they retain a small portion in their own hands, the remainder being given over to Kudians of the second and third classes to cultivate on the condition that they serve for nothing in the Jenmi's odam, or when he has none in the odam in which he sails or sends his goods. The Kudian must also ship the produce in the Jenmi's odam or through him in the odam in which the Jenmi ships his own goods, and 20 per cent. of the goods he so exports are appropriated by the Jenmi as freight. Their tottam or arable land they sometimes cultivate, but most is given over to Kudians on a rent of half the produce The income of this class, who are all Jenmis and many of them odam-owners, is thus derived from the following sources :—

(1.) From the produce of parambas retained in their own hands.
(2.) From the export and sale of the goods worked up by the females of the family.
(3.) From the freight paid them by their Kudians on the goods they export; where the Jenmi is also an odam-owner, he gets the whole 20 per cent.; when he is not, he usually gets freight for his own goods and those of his Kudians at the rate of 10 per cent. in the odam of another, and the other 10 per cent. of the exports of his Kudians is the rent he gets for his lands.
(4.) From the rent (half the produce) of their arable lands.
(5.) Kudians also are bound to give the Jenmi a share of the fish they catch when fishing in his boat, and to make presents on the occasion of weddings and other festivities in the Jenmi's family.
(6.) Some of this class also make tours on the mainland, giving themselves out to be priests and often return to the island with large sums collected from the faithful of the places they visit.

The second class, or Malmis, are usually Patta Kudians, *i.e.*, Jenmis of small portions of land and tenants of the Karnavars in respect of the other lands in their possession, for which they serve as sailors and export the produce in the Jenmi's odam at 20 per cent. freight. Practically, however, I believe the Jenmies do not recognize any distinction between the produce of their Jenmum and that of the lands they hold as Kudians. The Malmis insist upon their rights, and hence the bad feeling at present existing between the two classes. Many of them possess fishing boats of their own, and some three or four have got a small odam jointly in which they make voyages to the coast, exporting the produce of their own lands. They are, of course, looked upon as interlopers by the Karnavars, and every effort has been made to suppress them, as they are considered not only to be rebels themselves, but by their example likely to make rebels of others.

The Malmis, however, are determined in their opposition and so far have held their own. The Melacheries, or the third class, are the hardest-working portion of the population. They are many of them Adima Kudians, *i.e.*, tenants solely, but some claim to be Patta Kudians. They alone climb trees and so pluck the nuts and draw toddy from the trees in the possession of the higher classes. For plucking nuts a small percentage is given them as cooly, and the toddy, which is drawn twice a day, is given every other day to the Jenmi, *i.e.*, half goes to the Melacheri and half to the landlord. Besides their profession of toddy-drawing, they have to do odam

service for their lands, and they also work in the tottam and go fishing. A few coast people who have settled in the island are silversmiths and jewellers.

32. *Manufactures.*—The only manufactures carried on in the island are the manufacture of coir yarn and that of jaggery. Shark-fins are cured for exportation in small quantities, but the curing of holothuria is entirely given up. For the manufacture of coir yarn the fibre obtained from tender nuts is the finest, but as a rule the nuts are plucked when about ten months old, *i.e.*, when almost ripe. In the manufacture some five different operations occur, viz., husking the nut, soaking the husk, separation of the fibre from the other tissues, the preparation of the fibre for twisting, and, lastly, twisting. The first two operations are performed by the men and the remainder by the women. The husking of the nut is effected by means of a knife with a blade some nine inches long considerably broader at the point than at the haft. With this simple instrument a very few strokes are sufficient to husk a nut, and a quick worker will husk about two nuts per minute. The husk is then put in water to soak. Where only a few nuts are husked at a time, they are usually placed in small fresh water pits near the house until a sufficient quantity has been collected, when they are dug up and buried again in pits inside the reef about low-water mark, where they remain some three or four months until the woody tissues have become soft and rotten. The Amin, on my making inquiries, informed me that the coir was never made from husks entirely soaked in fresh water, but that the fresh water pits near the houses were used simply for convenience, it not being worth while to open a sea-pit for only a small quantity of husk. When thoroughly soaked the husk is dug up and carried to their houses by the women, who separate the fibre from the woody tissues, &c., by pounding the husk with a short heavy piece of wood. The fibres are then picked out, washed, rinsed and placed a short time in the sun to dry, after which they are twisted into yarn by the hand. The yarn is subsequently made up into bales of about two tulams (60 lb.) in weight preparatory to shipment.

No mention of preparing the coir of a finer quality—buying by length, not by weight.
Vide Clause 3, paragraph 33 of my letter in G.O., No. 72, dated 23rd February 1880.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

33. *Jaggery.*—The jaggery of the islands is prepared by the women from meerah, as the sweet toddy drawn from the cocoanut palm is called by a process of evaporation. In order to prevent fermentation, in place of rubbing the chatties with chunam, as is done on the coast, the Melacherios are in the habit of putting in them small coral limestone pebbles, which answer the same purpose, and may perhaps also account for the peculiar sweet taste of the island toddy, which tastes quite differently from the toddy of the mainland, the latter being more or less bitter. When the meerah has become semi-fluid, which it does after about two hours' boiling, various articles are usually mixed with it in order to flavour it, such as rice, ragi flour, and the scrapings of tender cocoanuts, &c. It is then taken off the fire and allowed to cool, when it forms a solid but sticky mass. This the women mould into balls of from 1 lb. to 2 lb. in weight, which they wrap up in bread-fruit tree leaves, and in this form it is exported. At Calicut a price of about 2 annas per pound is obtained, and the Moplahs use it in the preparation of the Calicut "alva," a very popular sweetmeat amongst them.

A new fact.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

34. The sea slug, from which holothuria is prepared, is found in all the islands, being especially abundant in Kalpeni, but it is no longer manufactured, apparently for want of a market. Ambergris is said by Sir William Robinson to be a product of the islands, but I only saw one small piece which was in the possession of the islander who accompanied the steamer as pilot.

35. *Boats.*—Subjoined is a statement of the boats of the islanders contrasted with the numbers in 1876 and 1848:—

Large Coast-going Vessels.			Small Boats and Fishing Craft.		
1880.	1876.	1848.	1880.	1876.	1848.
40	32	31	162	130	152

From this it is seen that the island has never been before so well off in this respect. Whilst I was in the island also a man sailed to Chetlae to purchase another. None of the large vessels are built in the island; indeed odams are not built in any of the Rajah's islands save Minicoy, but are purchased from the Canara Islands, chiefly Amini and Chetlae. The rapid increase since

1876 is remarkable, and cannot, I think, but be attributed in part to increased prosperity under our administration, under which they are paid very fair prices for monopoly articles, and also to a certain extent to the high prices ruling in the coast markets during the last three years for such non-monopoly articles as jaggery, copra, and cocoanuts, all of which goes to the islanders without any deduction. They are also no longer called upon to pay extraordinary and vexatious demands under the name of nuzzers, &c., and so have more capital to expend in extending their trade.

36. *Trade.*—I did not in this island make a return of the imports and exports, as the Amin was proceeding to the coast as soon as I left the island, and it is usual for him to make the return direct to the Huzur. The principal articles of export are, however, as in all the islands, coir yarn, cocoanuts with and without husk, jaggery, and alva, and a little vinegar, lime pickle, and shark's fins. Besides the above, Kalpeni exports firewood (this is not for sale, but sent annually to relatives in Cannanore) and Kodapilavu wood, which is used for dyeing. Cowries and tortoise shell used to be exported from all the islands, but very little of either comes at any time from Androth, and this year no cowries were exported, as the purchase was suspended pending the orders of Government upon the Board's recommendation of the abolition of the monopoly of these articles. Tortoise shell was exported for sale in the open market, but owing to the very low price to be obtained for cowries, I do not think any were collected in any of the island.

Imports.—From the coast the islanders import rice, salt, arecanut, betel, curry-stuffs, cooking utensils, both earthen and metal, implements of husbandry, clothes, and occasionally cattle and ornaments. Teak, mango-wood, and bamboos are also imported and used in repairing their odams and small boats Besides the coast trade some of the islands carry on a trade with the others, *e.g.*, Kalpeni, but Androth odams rarely sail to any of the others. As, however, it is the nearest to the coast, many odams from the other islands call here for water, &c., both on their way to the mainland and when returning. The usual coast markets visited by the islanders are Calicut, where they sell their goods, and Mangalore, where they usually purchase their supplies. Occasionally they call at Tellicherry and Cannanore, and some even proceed as far as Goa to purchase salt. Now, however, that the salt duty has been remitted to islanders, I imagine this latter voyage will be given up, as the difference in the price of salt in Goa and free of duty in British territory is but trifling.

37. *Disease.*—There has been no outbreak of epidemic disease in the islands since 1873, when small-pox swept completely over the island, so that every one over six years of age at the time of my visit had had that disease. The most prevalent diseases are fever, rheumatism, consumption, dysentery, itch, and ophthalmia. Amongst children worms was very common. Of lepers there are four in the island, but though, of course, avoided by the islanders, they are not, as in Minicoy, separated from the rest of the people. There are also four lunatics, two old men and two old females, but they are harmless.

38. *Physicians.*—The island has two physicians, but the Hospital Assistant who accompanied me does not speak in favor of either their talents or prescriptions. They do not prepare their own medicines, but obtain them from country physicians on the coast. As the best by local reputation informed him that his pharmacopœia was limited to "vaya gulika" pills which he administered in all cases without distinction, it is not much to be wondered at that patients are generally taken to the mainland, if the weather permits it, when seriously ill. It would, perhaps, be beneficial to the islanders to station a Hospital Apprentice in this island, as it is the most usually visited, and patients seriously ill in other islands would be brought to him as they are at present occasionally to Amini. If the cost is an objection, I should recommend the transfer of the Hospital Assistant from Amini to Androth, when the cost could be borne jointly by the Rajah's islands and the Canara ones.

Information should be obtained from South Canara as to work done in Amini, and whether the Hospital Assistant would be better posted at Androth.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

39. *Mosques and Cemeteries.*—In the islands all the dead are buried within the precincts of mosques, and Androth contains thirty mosques, in twenty-eight of which the dead are buried.

40. The *Margaret Northcote* left Mangalore on the 12th January and arrived at Androth on the 13th, when I landed. The steamer then proceeded to the Canara Islands with Mr. Bradley and afterwards returned to the coast, only returning to Androth for me about the beginning of February I was, however, unprepared to proceed until late on the night of the 9th February, so that my stay in this island extended to twenty-seven days.

41. As upon my landing nearly all the islanders were assembled, I informed them, according to your instructions, that the cowry and tortoise shell monopolies would probably be abolished —a matter, however, of but little interest to the people of this island—and that a census of the population would be taken; also that I was prepared to grant out the various Pandarom lands upon cowle as had been done in Kavarathi. The condition of the cowles were at the same time read over to them, and they expressed a general approval of the same.

42. *The Census.*—The census was taken a few days after my arrival, and, to ensure correctness, was entrusted to the three Clerks and the Hospital Assistant who accompanied me, a Cheri being allotted to each. In order also to guard against omissions and repetitions, each was accompanied by the Karnavars of the Cheri, whilst the Amin and his two peons and an islander whom I employed as head cooly also did duty with the Enumerators. In addition to an enumeration of the population the Enumerators were directed to make returns of goats and cattle, of boats, and of mosques. A return was also made of persons educated in the Koran and in Malayalam, and at the suggestion of the Hospital Assistant, in order to facilitate his vaccination operations, a column was added showing those who had been vaccinated, who had not been vaccinated, and who had had small-pox. The number of lunatics and lepers was taken, and an attempt, but partially successful, was made to obtain the number of those employed in distinct employments. A return of jenmies and kudians failed completely. The detailed census statement compared with that of 1876 and that of 1848 is subjoined (Appendix A).

Of course. Jenmam is a *new idea* to the islanders; the property lies in the *trees*, not in soil—*vide* paragraph 9.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

43. *Vaccination.*—On the day of my arrival I informed the islanders that the Hospital Assistant who accompanied me would attend any of their sick who wished him to do so, and that you had expressed a strong wish that they should take this opportunity of having their children vaccinated. As every one in the assembly had had small-pox, it was needless to point out the advisability of their doing so, and no objection was raised before me. Next day, accordingly, the Hospital Assistant commenced operations, but met with much opposition. With great difficulty he succeeded in vaccinating 23 children, but the higher and lower classes (Coyas and Melacheries) objected strongly to it. The middle classes alone consented when the benefits of the operation were explained to them. As great difficulty was experienced in finding children on account of their parents concealing them when they saw the Hospital Assistant, at his suggestion the vaccination column in the census return mentioned in the last paragraph was opened to facilitate his operations. As by this means it was known where the children were to be found, concealment was more difficult; still the opposition of the upper and lower classes was never altogether overcome. According to the census return 288 children had neither been vaccinated nor had had small-pox, of whom 236 were vaccinated, 220 successfully. The remaining 16 were re-vaccinated, when 11 proved successful and the result of the remaining 5 is unknown owing to our leaving the island at the time. Fifty-two children, who were too young or who were suffering from skin diseases, were not vaccinated. Returns of vaccination and of the cases treated by the Hospital Assistant are subjoined (B and C).

44. *The School.*—The school in this island was started by Mr. Winterbotham in 1878 with a nominal roll of thirty-six boys. Only fourteen boys, however, appeared for examination, and of these some had been irregular in their attendance. My examination embraced Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic as far as division. In Reading and Writing they acquitted themselves very well, but in Spelling they made a good many mistakes. In Arithmetic their working was very slow, but the answers were generally correct. Considering that none of the scholars probably knew the Alphabet two years ago, the result upon the whole was very creditable to the master. He is a Coast man, and has apparently been very attentive to his work. He is also very highly spoken of by all the islanders, and has had the good sense to keep aloof from all their quarrels. A roll of twelve to fourteen boys is of course not a very promising result in so large an island, but I doubt whether the schoolmaster has much power to increase it; perhaps if he were allowed a result grant in addition to his pay he might; he would at least have a motive for exerting himself to this end. Even if the school were not annually visited by an European officer, the Amin could be trusted to report sufficiently accurately upon the number of the boys, and what they were engaged in, for the allotment of the grant. The three prizes were given to members of the first class and one to the lower class at a cost of about Rs. 5 (*Vide* Appendix D).

Vide paragraph 29.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

45. *Survey.*—The demarcation and survey of the Pandarom lands in the island begun by Mr. Winterbotham was continued by me, but I was, I regret, unable to complete it from want of time and press of other work which confined survey operations to the morning alone. Some two or three plots of Pandarom land proper and a few of the Pervili lands remain to be surveyed. Want of practice rendered my progress slow, as well as the fact that most of the Pandaroms I surveyed are isolated and frequently out of sight of any others entered in Mr. Winterbotham's map, so that it was difficult to fix their position accurately with regard to points already determined without taking several bearings. The glare, too, of the white sand was very troublesome, and I myself could only read the figures in the compass before the sun got high, and should have been able to do little or nothing in the way of surveying without the assistance of P. Krishnan of the Special Assistant Collector's office who accompanied me. Mr. Logan's wish that the back reading should be taken in every case was strictly attended to, but only one reading has been entered in the field book, as where differences between back and front readings occurred the bearing was taken over

again. In the work of demarcation I was much assisted by the Amin having already demarcated and roughly surveyed with a ship's compass most of the plots, for which work he deserves great praise. That he had wrongly included private lands with the Pandarom when demarcating the latter was one of the charges made against him in several of the complaints into which I had to inquire. Before me, however, only two such complaints were made, and in one case only did I allow the claim upon the complainant—a wealthy jenmi and relative of the Amin—taking oath that the land was the jenmam of his Tharawad. His contention was also supported by the fact that several kili plants—there were no trees—growing on the spot he claimed were admitted to have been planted by him, apparently without objection.

Mr. Brodie apparently was under an erroneous impression as to the ownership of *land—vide* paragraphs 9 and 42. The *trees* being his, the land might be assigned to him; but *N.B.*—Property in the *soil* has yet to be created in the islands.

See paragraph 15 of my letter of 15th May 1873 in G.O., Political Department, No. 107, dated 17th February 1875; and paragraph 39 of my letter in G.O., Political Department, No. 72, dated 23rd February 1880.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

A detailed account of the case will show how difficult it is to decide such disputes on anything like a satisfactory basis in the absence of accounts. The Muppan (Melacheri) stated all the land demarcated by the Amin to be Pandarom. Complainant, the neighbouring jenmi (Coya), denied that the boundaries were correct, and claimed a portion containing some five kili plants planted by them. The people present and the old men dwelling near stated they knew nothing, and the Amin said the same, adding that he had placed the stones according to the Muppan's account, in order that I might, if I thought right, myself remove them. Under these circumstances I felt bound to admit complainant's claim, he being in possession, and made the land over to him on his taking oath that the land in which the young plants stood was his Tharawad jenmam, but I refused to admit his claim to some adjoining waste, as no doubt he would have planted it with the other, if his. The total number of plots surveyed and plotted by me in the island was fifty-two, and since my return I have had them entered in the map prepared by Mr. Winterbotham, herewith returned.

Right.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

46. *Cowles.*—Another work which occupied much of my time was the breaking up into lots and giving away on cowle of the different Pandarom plots. For this purpose I made on distinction between waste or almost waste lands, and those moderately well planted, as in every case they are capable of improvement; and by allowing more favorable rates for trees planted by themselves, tenants will be induced to cut down male trees and other aphalam trees and replace them by others. Those Pandaroms at present fairly planted will thus be improved and maintained in a well-cultivated condition. According to Mr. Logan's instructions the lands were to be given out in lots that might extend to *five acres*, but there would not be many plots of this area, and, considering the great number of applications, I considered it would be hard on the many to give the lands to only a few, and no doubt such grants would have been attributed to partiality. I therefore did my best to satisfy all by making the plots as small as I conveniently could. Even then many were disappointed and loud in their lamentations.

Ten acres, not *five—vide* Clause (*b*), para. 9, of my letter of 27th November 1877 to Special Assistant in G.O., Political Department, No. 72, 23rd February 1880.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Quite right.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

I may here also remark that upon my accepting applications for Pandarom lands from Malmis and Melacheries as well as Karnavars, the chiefs of the latter—indeed all the island Karnavars—waited upon me about 11 P.M., when none of the other classes were present, and requested me not to do so. I refused on the ground that such a course was very unfair, and that the lower classes appeared to me better tenants for the Pandarom, as Melacheri tenants would cultivate the lands themselves, whereas Karnavars would only sublet lands granted them to members of the lower classes at higher rates. The Melacheries seem to have got wind of the matter, however, as I received a counter-petition from some of their number that Pandarom lands should be granted to them alone, as they were poor and entirely dependent on the Karnavars, who oppressed them, and also upon the ground "If it be given to a Coya will he work?" In granting them out I made no distinction of class, and have thus granted out all the Pandaroms save the Big West Pandarom, the Cutcherry compound, and Mundia Tottam, a small but highly cultivated plot close to the Cutcherry. The total number of plots given on cowle is 149, the annual revenue from which is 332 tulams 90 polloms of coir, or in money, at the commutation rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per tulam, Rs. 499-13-7; but this amount will easily be quadrupled if the islanders fulfil the conditions of the cowle. Though money does not circulate in the island generally, there is plenty, so that the assessment can be collected in cash. I should therefore recommend the Amin to be ordered to do so, only levying arrears in coir. A return of the trees of all descriptions standing in these plots is appended (Form E). I ran short of cowle forms;

Quite right.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Important as regards the proposed change to export duty.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

but the register which I submit herewith contains, save in a very few instances, all the information required, and in those cases as no doubt could possibly arise I directed the Amin to fill in the particulars (Register Form F).

47. *West Big Pandarom.*—As Captain Phipps was anxious to return to Tuticorin before the close of the official year, and I had the other islands to visit, I was unable to remain longer at Androth and had to leave the West Big Pandarom alone, as, owing to its extent and the jungle, some three or four days at least would have been required to sub-divide it into lots and to obtain the particulars requisite for filling in the cowles. Since my return, however, I have rented it out to four of the largest jenmies (Form G) at a rental of 20 polloms of coir per bearing tree; the number of such trees to be fixed by the Amin. As one of the renters is his chief enemy and another a friend, there can be no fear of collusion. The previous system of management under which the Amin was entrusted with the collection of the produce, and the forwarding of it to Calicut, seems to afford great scope for fraud, and although I have a very high opinion of the Amin and thoroughly believe in his honesty, still one of the complaints of his enemy, Ali Mahomed Hajee, was that the Amin abused him and ordered his peons to arrest him for objecting to his (the Amin's) misappropriation of some cocoanuts belonging to the Pandarom. The complaint was withdrawn when I was in the island, and was no doubt false, but I hear the old enmity has since broken out afresh. It seems, therefore, unjust to an honest officer to expose him to complaints of this nature which may place him in a very awkward position, as his enemies are powerful, and false evidence is easily procured, whilst it is highly unadvisable to give what is practically an uncontrolled authority over so much property to one who may be dishonest. I would therefore strongly recommend the entire abolition of all direct management of Pandarom property by the Amins, though hitherto it has not apparently been possible to do so. The Rajah's Karyakars made money in the islands doubtless in many cases dishonestly, and there are no means of predicting that ours will be much better. As regards private property, no doubt, fear of the consequences might keep a man honest under our rule, but no islander would think it his duty to lay a complaint against an Amin guilty of dishonesty towards the Government unless he were a private enemy, when the complaint, even if true, would naturally be received with suspicion; and as there is practically but little check upon the Amin's authority, popular report would be almost the only evidence available for coming to a decision upon his guilt or innocence. The method of renting out the lands at a fixed rate appears certainly preferable, as, besides taking the almost uncontrolled management out of the hands of the Amin, it saves such charges as cost of collection and freight. The lease is to terminate upon the 31st December unless its continuance is then sanctioned by the Collector, so that it can easily be decided prior to that date whether the work of giving out such lands on cowle can be proceeded with during the coming fine season or not. In the latter case I recommend the continuance of the lease, and in any case, to prevent complications when this Pandarom comes to be sub-divided, I have prohibited the renters from planting. As regards the Cutcherry compounds, they cannot be granted out on cowle, but they should, I think, be leased, when perhaps the Amins, if they will take them, would be the best tenants.

> Not given on cowle.
> (Signed) W. LOGAN.

> Good as a temporary arrangement.
> (Signed) W. LOGAN.

> A very good officer.
> (Signed) W. LOGAN.

> The cowle system does away with this. Recommendation not understood, unless it refers to lands which people will not take on cowle.
> (Signed) W. LOGAN.

> The lease had better be renewed till next visit of European officer.
> (Signed) W. LOGAN.

> This should be a condition of all leases till cowles are granted.
> (Signed) W. LOGAN.

> Approved.
> (Signed) W. LOGAN.

48. *Complaint of the Pervile Holders.*—As regards the collection of the revenue, I found no arrears, save that due by certain persons assessed by Mr. Winterbotham as holders of Pervile lands at the rate of 10 polloms of coir per bearing tree, whose petition appealing against the assessment was referred to me for report. When examined all stated that they pointed out these lands under the impression that Mr. Winterbotham wished them to point out the lands of their Karnavars, not the lands alone their Karnavars had obtained from the Rajah with the title as Pervile. I do not believe this. It is clearly stated in the agreement each entered into with Mr. Winterbotham that these lands are Pervile, and no doubt the agreements were read to them before they signed, though they deny it. They are thus bound by their deed. Other Pervile holders also do not deny their liability, and those who do, hold lands inherited from Karnavars holding the same titles of honor. The true objection, I fancy, is the hardship of having to pay revenue for these lands now when they have so long held them without doing so. As this period extends, I believe, in all cases to at least thirty years, the revival of the claim is perhaps hard. Briefly their objection is refuted by the agreements themselves by the statements of others of their

body, *e.g.*, Ali Mahomed Hajee, who declared emphatically that they must have known what were the contents of the agreements, the effects of which they are trying to avoid, and by the fact that when the Rajah conferred such titles of honor as members of these families have held, life-grants of Pandarom property (called Pervile) were made to the title-holder, and these families have never restored the lands so granted to their Karnavars. If further information be thought necessary, Mr. Winterbotham might be referred to, for an account of the circumstances that led to the agreements being drawn up and signed.

N.B.—Mr. Winterbotham seems to have entered into agreements* with only five out of the eight families mentioned in paragraph 24 of his first report. The three remaining families should be similarly treated unless objection exists. —See Enclosure 9 to Mr. Winterbotham's second report.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

* Mr. Winterbotham's agreements should be enforced. The amounts assessed seem to be quit-rents; but see on this point Clause (*d*), paragraph 17, of my letter to Special Assistant in G.O., No. 72, dated 23rd February 1880.

49. *Criminal Justice.*—There was but one criminal case to be disposed of, viz., one of assault or rather of affray arising out of a dispute about property. In itself the case was trifling, but one party, at the instigation of the Karnavan opposed to the Amin, had refused to submit to the latter's jurisdiction. They were fined in sums varying from Rs. 7 to 25, and the Karnavan I fined Rs. 30 (Form H).

50. *Civil Justice.*—There were a very large number of civil suits brought before me, most of which, I am glad to say, have been disposed of. Civil suits arose chiefly out of disputes respecting—

(*a.*) Partition and inheritance.
(*b.*) Dower.
(*c.*) Jenmi and Kudian.

Contract has but little importance among them, and only one case was brought to recover a debt. In cases under "*a*" and "*b*" the parties usually could be persuaded to come to a compromise, and where not, one party was almost sure to challenge the other to the ordeal of the oath, though I was inclined to check this mode of solution. The question of kudian or not is, however, one difficult of decision, and also the one which most agitates public opinion in the island. In such cases there is, as a rule, no thought of compromise, and owing to the claims being alleged to originate often generations ago, they are most difficult of settlement. A register of who are kudians, whose kudians they are, and of the lands each holds on this tenure would perhaps settle the difficulty, but such a register would require a long time for its preparation. At one time during my visit I thought of preparing such a register, as it would be very useful, but it would have required so long to prepare and have necessitated the decision of so many disputes that I gave up the idea, as to commence and not carry out such a work would only make matters worse. Perhaps it would be best to let matters take their course for the present, deciding only such cases as come to the length of suits, and with a view to facilitate the decision of such cases every odam-owner might in future be called upon to furnish the names of his crew to the Custom House Island Clerk. This would at least furnish reliable evidence as to specific acts of service. Amongst the islanders a belief exists that Sir William Robinson prepared a statement of jenmies and kudians at the time of his visit in 1848, but I can find no trace of it, though at the request of parties I withheld my decision in two cases until I could upon my return ascertain whether any such record existed. A return of cases disposed of by me is appended (Form I).

This will have to be dealt with as soon as the limits of Pandarom property are settled and the property given out on cowle, which is the main work on hand at present —*vide* paragraphs 9, 42, and 45.

This is not a bad suggestion. The Superintendent of Sea Customs should forward lists of crew of each boat that comes over.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

To be examined, especially with reference to the jenmi-kudian question, as Mr. Brodie has adopted erroneous views about the property in soil.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

51. *Officials.*—The Amin appears to me to be a very honest, intelligent, and painstaking officer, but many complaints had been made against him prior to my visiting the island. One, that he had allowed a girl to marry again before divorced by her husband, was withdrawn on the day I landed, and the matter does not appear to lie in his hands, but rather in those of the Cazi. As already stated, the complaint that he had included private property in the Pandarom when demarcating the latter turned out to be unfounded. All the other complaints against him were withdrawn, and were, I believe, false. A return of the cases disposed of by him and pending on his file when I arrived is appended (Form J), but of those pending some have since been disposed of by me.

The Gumastah appears to be a quiet man and to have few enemies. He complained to me that he got only Rs. 7 pay whilst Gumastahs in other islands got Rs. 15. The difference is due to his being an islander whilst the others are coast men. Still the difference is considerable, and I should recommend his pay being raised to Rs. 10 by two increments. The full sum of Rs. 10 to be paid after five years' service. There are two peons regarding whom no remark is necessary.

52. *Records.*—So far as I could see the records are accurately kept. They are neatly written and written up to date, as is also the register of marriages and divorces and of wills ordered to be kept by Mr. Winterbotham. Marriages and divorces are all, I believe, written in it, but no islander had up to the time of my visit availed himself of it to record his will. Indeed I do not think two wills had been registered in all the islands.

53. *Cutcherry.*—The Amin requests that a new Cutcherry may be built, and it is badly wanted. The present one is a very small and dirty building, and not at all suitable for a Cutcherry. The records, &c., are kept over the ceiling or in the Amin's house.

54. *Two Grievances.*—(*a.*) A large number of kudians, chiefly Melacheries, complained that the boat-owners cheated them. That no accounts were rendered till the odams returned to the island, and that even when the kudians accompanied their goods, the buying and selling was carried on by the boat-owners without their being consulted or informed of the terms. That the boat-owners also brought them very inferior rice and charged them a much higher price than they had paid for it. They also produced samples of rice that had been brought over for them by the various boat-owners. There was great difference in the quality, some being very much superior to the rest, whilst the worst of all appeared to me quite unfit for consumption. The boat-owners who brought bad rice deny it, and charge the persons who brought the samples with having produced rice of the year before. I have no doubt that the kudians are cheated by some of the boat-owners, but it is very difficult to interfere in such matters without taking the whole trade of the islands under our direct supervision, which would probably give rise to no end of complaints against members of the establishment employed. I informed the islanders that if they found they had been cheated in the prices of articles, *e.g.*, when a boat-owner stated in rendering his account that he had got only Rs. 12 for cocoanuts when he had got actually Rs. 18 (as they said), they should proceed criminally against him before the Magistrate in Calicut; and when the rice was inferior they should do the same, and if its inferiority was not known till they returned to the islands, then they should at once complain to the Amin and show him the rice, when he could inquire into the case on the spot and keep a sample. It might also prevent cheating if a price current of prices paid for island goods during each month were forwarded to the Amin with instructions to post them on some conspicuous part of his Cutcherry for public information.

Magisterial intervention undesirable.

Doubtful. Why should not the islanders complain to Amin at once as soon as they come to know the facts. The matter could then be disposed of like a civil suit.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

(*b.*) The second grievance which affects all the islanders is the following. When the islanders commenced their rebellion against the Rajah's authority they were for some years in the habit of selling their goods in Calicut free of duty, and then for about three years (from 1870 to 1874) duty was levied upon the coir at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Subsequently, in 1874, after Mr. Logan's visit, they came to be regarded as British subjects, and were treated like mainland people, and an order passed exempting their coir from duty and directing the refund of the duty they had already paid during the previous three years. In accordance with this order a large sum (about Rs. 10,000 according to the Amin) was refunded to the agents of the islanders in Calicut. This refund their agents have never paid over to the islanders, who were the parties who actually paid the duty, as the price paid to the islanders was the market rate less the duty. As the amount that should go to each separate islander could not now be fixed, and would in any case be but a small amount, no individual will go to the expense of trying to recover the amount by a suit. The islanders have therefore given up all hopes of recovering the amount for themselves, but requested that steps might be taken to recover the amount, which had in reality been made a present of to their agents over and above the latter's profits, and hoped that if recovered it would be spent in improving the island. Since my return I have had a statement prepared showing the amount paid as refund to be Rs. 7,567-0-5 and as drawback Rs. 3,223-6-3, or in all Rs. 10,790-6-8. Whether or not the islanders are legally entitled to recover it I do not know, but it would be difficult, at least as far as the drawback goes. Some effort might, however, be made, and the money, if recovered, spent as the islanders request or credited to the Rajah, as I suppose the produce on which the duty was levied was taken to Calicut to evade the Rajah's monopoly (Form K).

55. KALPENI.—The island of Kalpeni lies about forty-four miles due south from Androth, in latitude 10° 7′ North and longitude 73° 55′ East, and is thus the most southerly of the northern group or Laccadives proper. The coral shoal upon which it stands is very extensive, being about eight miles in length and three and-a-half to four in width. Besides the main island (Kalpeni proper), which alone is inhabited, there are two small rockly islands to the south-west called, respectively, Thilakkam and Pitty, separated from the mainland and each other by narrow channels and a long narrow island called Cheriam, about one and-a-half miles to the north of the main island. Together the four islands, as will be seen from the accompanying map, form a figure resembling a bottle with an elongated neck (Cheriam and the north of Kalpeni) running

from north by east to south by west. The extreme length from the north point of Cheriam to the south point of Kalpeni is about seven miles and the greatest width about three-quarters of a mile. The total area of the group, as shown in the margin, is 650 acres, or just over one square mile, and the population according to the census taken by me is 1,137. On the east the reef forms the shore line of Kalpeni and Cheriam, and on the south lies but a short distance from the beach. On the west it trends outward so as to enclose a magnificent lagoon of still water over seven miles in length and from two to two and-a-half miles broad at its widest point. The entrance, distant some four miles from the landing place, is good ; but although the lagoon attains a depth of over three fathoms in many places, its navigation is rendered very intricate and difficult by numerous coral rocks that rise in many instances to within a foot or so of the surface at low water. As there are no waves no breakers disclose their presence, but in daylight their situation is clearly shown by the discoloration of the waters over them. Even at high water the islanders tow their vessels through the worst parts, and owing to the length of the *Northcote* it took us about an hour and-a-half to advance two miles into the lagoon. On the east the coral shoal slopes rapidly away, so that a depth of 100 fathoms is reached in about a quarter of a mile from the beach. On the west beyond the reef the slope is so gradual that the bottom can be seen for a considerable distance. The channels between the various islands are at low water very shallow, so that the islanders can easily pass on foot from one to another, and it was from these shoals (particularly that between the main island and Cheriam) that cowries, of which this island used to export the largest quantity, were usually gathered.

	ACRES.
Kalpeni ..	494½
Cheriam ..	129⅛
Thilakkam ..	12¾
Pitty ..	13½
Total ..	649⅞

56. *Topography.*—The main island is about three miles long. For the first two miles of its length from the north it consists of a long strip increasing in width from about 50 yards at its northern extremity to about 400 yards at the termination of the Big North Pandarom, after which it suddenly bulges out, attaining its greatest width in a few hundred yards. Only this southern portion is inhabited, as it is only here that good water or rather drinkable water (for what I got was very insipid) is procurable. No drinkable water is found in the other small islands. All the uncultivated portion of the main island and the attached islets are covered with a dense jungle of screw pine, kanni, &c., in many parts of which scattered cocoanut trees occur. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the topography of the island, the general level of which is very low, is the natural sea-bank of coral stones along the east and south-east shore. This bank the islanders informed me was cast up by the sea at the time of the great storm of 1847. As it is about 12 feet high and must be more than 60 feet in width at the base, it forms a grand natural barrier against the recurrence of such a disaster. At the south-east corner the waves break at the base, and as with every wave large boulders are hurled upwards to roll down with the reflux, the noise caused is tremendous. On the inside, at a distance of from 60 feet to 100 feet from the base of the sea-bank, the old coast line is clearly to be traced, and the hollow between is for the most part occupied by a shallow pond of salt water, in which I observed many small fish, though it is hard to say how they have got there. A similar phenomenon, but on a much smaller scale, occurs at the north end of Cheriam. According to the islanders the island is extending on the west, but the change is very gradual. Their statement, however, that the coral rocks in the lagoon are becoming more numerous and increasing in size is indisputable, as live coral is met with inside the reef. It is also a peculiarity of this island that the coral substratum is wanting, or at least not solidified into a layer of limestone rocks as in the other islands.

57. *Soil, &c.*—The soil appears to be very good in the central and southern portions of the main island, but the smaller islands of the group are very rocky, and though covered with luxuriant vegetation, I observed that the cocoanut trees growing in them were not very productive, and that a large percentage were aphalam. Along the east shore of the main island also there is a long strip, about 50 yards wide, so stony that its cultivation would be very difficult and probably unproductive. Besides land suited to the cultivation of the cocoanut palm this island contains like Androth a considerable plot of low arable land adapted to the cultivation of a few coarse grains. In the tottam the same coarse grains are cultivated as in Androth, but I also observed that a considerable portion was devoted to the cultivation of plantains, which is not the case in Androth. They appeared to be very productive, and, according to the islanders, never required watering. The bread-fruit tree also appears to grow more luxuriantly in this island than in any other, and whole groves of it occur everywhere throughout the inhabited portion of the island. A few areca palms, one tamarind tree, lime bushes, and betel vines are also cultivated. The wild almond tree and puna found occasionally in the jungle furnish fairly good timber, but they usually import what they require. In the way of domestic animals they possess ninety-four cattle and sixty-four goats, and the usual fowls and cats. In the quantity of its sea products it is also peculiarly rich. The ayacora (seer fish), tarandi (skate), shark, appal (Bombay duck), flying fish (para min) of two sorts, sword fish and many other large fish are caught in

abundance. The turtle killed for its oil, but not for eating, is very common, and the tortoise pretty frequent. As might be expected from the great extent of the coral shoals and of the lagoon, shell fish of many kinds are most abundant. One or two sorts are occasionally gathered for food, but the cowries are what were chiefly gathered formerly for export, and are much more abundant in this island than in any other. When I informed them of the probable abolition of the tortoise shell and cowry monopolies they said nothing about the former (probably because the market price is higher than the monopoly one), but complained greatly of the latter, particularly as (one man said) they were gathered by the women. No doubt they will be glad to learn that Government have decided not to abolish the monopoly, but as cowries are at present worth, I believe, only some two annas in the open market and not likely to rise rapidly in value, I do not see how the old monopoly price of four annas per seer is to be retained. Upon the whole, considering its population, this island is certainly the one most independent of the coast, and the one which most nearly produces the food-supply necessary for the support of its inhabitants. This is clearly shown by the fact that they export a large quantity of the produce of the "tottam" (grain, plantains, and sweet potatoes), fish, oil, and dried fish to the other islands (mainly Kavarathi), getting in exchange cocoanuts, young plants, jaggery, and coir.

58. *Cultivation, &c.*—The three small islands are the property of the Pandarom, and so is also the greater portion of the main island. The Pandarom thus possesses fully three-fourths of all the land in the group. In cultivation, as in every other respect, this island is the most backward. The Pandarom lands are of course the worst and are not planted up to a tenth of their capacity, but even a great portion of the private property of the islanders is still covered with jungle. The "tottam" alone, which is all private property, is well cultivated. This condition of things is perhaps due partly to this island having suffered much the worst from the great storm of 1847, so that it has not even yet (after thirty-three years) recovered its former plantation, and also in part to the encroachments and oppression of the Pandarom—greater perhaps in this island than in any other; but the chief cause is, I think, the superlative laziness and want of enterprise of the islanders themselves. At the time of the great storm Sir W. Robinson, by counting the fallen trees, estimated that the island contained 105,500 of all sorts, which number the hurricane and inundation of the sea that accompanied it reduced to 9,884. In his enumeration he makes no distinction between Pandarom and private property. At present the islanders estimate that there are 15,000 full-grown trees and 5,000 young plants in the various Pandarom lands, and about the same number in their private property, or in all 30,000 trees full grown and 10,000 not yet come into bearing.

59. *Census Statement.*

Year.	Number of Houses.	Population.							Number of		Number of Koran-reading		Number of Malayalam-reading		Number of Mosques.
		Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Males under twelve years.	Females under twelve years.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total.	Cattle.	Goats.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1880	144	341	399	199	198	540	597	1,137	94	64	182	56	1	..	16
1876	127	288	367	194	180	482	547	1,029	84	122	..	..	..	..	..
1848	348	455	675	Both together 512		..	..	1,642	..	..	..	..	..	..	29

From the above comparative statement it is clearly seen that the island is steadily increasing in population and in wealth. Though still far from what it was in 1847, the population is much larger than it was at the time of Sir William Robinson's visit to the island in 1848, after the storm, when it was reduced to 450. As in all the northern islands, the habitation of the islanders are scattered over that portion of the island which is private property. This portion is divided into four cherries or local sub-divisions—(*a*) Baddakancherry, (*b*) Thekkancherry, (*c*) Kicherry, and (*d*) Mucherry. Their houses are also constructed differently to the dwelling houses in the other islands, as owing to the absence of the solid limestone substratum it is impossible to procure building stones. To form the walls two parallel rows of stakes are driven into the ground above six inches apart, and the intervening space filled in with suitably-sixed stones obtained from the beach. When this space has been well and tightly filled up the wall so formed is plastered on both sides, and when this plaster dries the stakes are removed. A second and thicker layer of plaster is then applied, which completes the eutside wall upon which the roof is placed. As in Kavarathi all the houses are enclosed with fences and the entrances secured by tatty screens. In the yard of each also there is usually a small shed in which the woman, who are more secluded in this island than in the others, work. Some houses have also two out-houses, used as kitchen and room for receiving visitors, attached to them.

60. *Physique, Manners, &c.*—In physique the inhabitants of this island appear decidedly inferior to those of the other islands. They are also the most ignorant and superstitious, the most bigoted, and the dirtiest both in person and in their habits. Thus whereas in most of the islands the house-yards are kept fairly clean and free from stinks, here the reverse is the rule, and in passing through the house-yards of even the wealthiest the olfactory nerves are generally offended. At the same time the men are the very laziest, and I could get no work out of any one, even for high pay, without sending the Amin and Gumastah to hunt up and bring in coolies, and when at work they took care not to over-exert themselves. Without the assistance, indeed, of an islander I took over from Androth with me, I do not think I could have done anything with them, but he proved of the greatest assistance. If fresh water or cocoanut husks had to be sent to the steamer he had to press boatmen, threatening them with fines or imprisonment by me; and in cutting a pathway through the centre of the Big North Pandarom his and my peons' voices raised in abuse or exhortation plainly told whether the coolies were at work or had knocked off at more than quarter of a mile's distance. After dark they rarely venture out for fear of ghosts; and one evening when surveying till dark near the mosque at the south-west corner of the main island I was asked to leave as the place was haunted and our further stay might cause the spirit to be offended. The Karnavan or Jenmi class derive their descent from the Nambudries or Malabar Brahmins, and their houses are generally distinguished by the word illam—the appellation in Malabar peculiar to the houses of Nambudries. The other islanders are considered to be of Sudra extraction, and the distinctions of caste still survive amongst them. Every one, male or female, over about ten years of age, carries a pouch containing betel, tobacco, &c. Nearly all the work is done by the women, and besides their usual work the women of the Melachery class have, when the odams return from the coast, to carry the bags of rice, &c., from the vessels to the houses of the consignees, receiving one seer per bag as cooly. The sailor class arrogate to themselves the reputation of being the best Malmis (or pilots) of the islands, but the people of the other islands ridicule their pretensions, as they very often miss their island, and whilst the Kavarathi and Agathi vessels generally return from the coast in three or four days the Kalpeni odams take from six to eight. This year the Amin, after fourteen days at sea, had to return to the coast. The generality of the people are poor, all the wealth and influence being confined to a few of the Karnavan class, who keep the others well in hand. I was informed that there are sixteen mosques in the island, seven of which belong to the Pandarom. The dead are, as in the other islands, buried in the precincts of the mosques. In how many I could not ascertain.

61. *Health, &c.*—There has been no epidemical disease in the island since the slight attack of cholera in 1876 at the time of Mr. Winterbotham's visit. During the last year measles and chicken-pox visited them, but only one or two cases of measles were fatal. There is no professing physician in the island, but the Gumastah has the credit of being the best. He only uses castor-oil and some made-up medicines he gets from the coast, and has never had any teaching. By my orders he accompanied the Hospital Assistant in his vaccination rounds, and vaccinated a good many of the children under his supervision. There are six lepers altogether in the island—three men and three women. There is but one lunatic, but he is quite harmless, and generally remains in his own house. This, I was informed, was entirely of his own free will, and he was in no way under restraint.

62. *Boats.*—Subjoined is a comparative statement of the number of boats in the island for the years 1876 and 1880, from which it will be seen that the island is progressing in this respect also :—

1876.		1880.	
Large Vessels.	Small Boats.	Large Vessels.	Small Boats.
15	68	16	70

63. In this island I met with no disputes between Jenmi and Kudian such as exist to a greater or less extent in all the others. The conditions of tenure are the same, viz., the lands are held upon condition the tenant does odam service and ships his produce in the Jenmi's vessel, but in this island I was told the boat-owners only deduct 10 per cent. of the tenant's produce as freight. As this rate is exactly half what prevails in all the other islands, I questioned them closely, but they said they never got two in 10 or 20 per cent. This perhaps explains the absence of disputes between Jenmis and Kudians. Different to the boat-owners in all the other islands, those of this island asked that payments might be made in rice and salt instead of in money as at present. This system was also asked for by the lower classes in all the northern islands (their reason being that it would ensure their getting rice of good quality), but

Trees—*Vide* paragraph 45.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

This point requires further attention.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

the boat-owners prefer the present system which gives them the handling of the money without any check. The coir of this island has always been the worst, but the Amin informed me that in the preceding year a larger proportion of their coir had been placed in the first class than formerly. He suggested that if the Inam system in force in the case of the Canara islands were introduced, the people would improve the quality of their coir. There is no money circulation, but all the people desired that Government rents should be paid in cash instead of in coir as at present, as this entails a lot of bother about being dry when weighed. I directed the Amin to collect them in future, as far as possible, in money at the commutation rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per tulam of coir. There are three classes of the inhabitants, viz., (*a*) Karnavars (and Jenmis), (*b*) Urukars or Malmis (Cultivators), and (*c*) Melacheries, who are the tree-climbers and toddy-drawers. Every one is a sailor and a fisherman. The only grumblers were the Melacheries. As there are only some twenty-five families of them, they complained they had a great deal of work to do whilst the men of the other classes did but little. The islanders also requested that if lands were given them to clear, they should be given some 10,000 Suheli or Minicoy nuts to plant as these were the best kinds.

Should be arranged.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

64. The *Northcote* arrived at Kalpeni on the 10th February, and we remained here until the 27th, or seventeen days. The various works undertaken were a census of the population, vaccination, the establishment of a school, a survey of the coast line of the islands of the group, the demarcation of the Pandarom lands, and the settlement of the disputes between islanders and the Pandarom and the decision of civil disputes.

65. *The Census.*—The census was taken a few days after my arrival by the officers who accompanied me, assisted by the island officials, with the result already shown (paragraph 59). A further detailed statement is appended (Form A).

66. *Vaccination.*—As in Androth so in this island vaccination was at first strenuously objected to by some of the people. The first persons reported to me for refusing to allow their children to be vaccinated were two of the Amin's relatives, but many were equally opposed to it. I at once directed the Amin and Gumastah to inform the people that the measure was intended for their good, and that if any obstructions were offered the obstructor would be fined, and I should have the children brought to Cutcherry and vaccinated before me. After this no direct opposition was made. The total number vaccinated was 100 out of 146 shown in the census statement as not having had small-pox and not having been vaccinated. Of this number 55 were vaccinated by the Hospital Assistant and the remainder by the island Gumastah under his supervision. Seventy-five cases were successful, and the result of the remaining 25 was doubtful or unknown when we left the island.

67. *Establishment of a School.*—The islanders appeared anxious that a school should be established amongst them, and one of the petitions referred to me for disposal was an application by an islander for the appointment of schoolmaster. If a school were established, the Amin and the Karnavars promised me an attendance of 20 boys at least, and submitted to me a list of their names. After I reached the island the Gumastah also applied that the appointment might be conferred upon him in addition to his present post as was done by Mr. Winterbotham in Agathi. No one who accompanied me was qualified for the post. As it seemed desirable that a school should be established, I held an examination in order to test the capabilities of the two candidates when the islander proved himself the superior as regards Arithmetic, and in other respects they were nearly equal. As I do not approve of plurality of appointments, I conferred the appointment upon the islander with a salary of Rs. 10. This is less than is paid to the schoolmasters in other islands, but I am now of opinion that it is somewhat too much considering that the man is an islander living in his house and amongst his own people, whilst all the other schoolmasters are coast men. His salary may, I now think, be reduced to Rs. 7, to be raised by gradual increments to Rs. 10 if he conducts himself well and performs his duties efficiently ; or what I think would be preferable, the salary might be reduced to Rs. 7, and a results grant awarded him over and above his pay. I hope the school may be successful, but what has occurred in Kavarathi and Agathi is not encouraging, and after the novelty has worn off and learning becomes irksome to the pupils, I much fear that their parents are too indifferent to education to compel their attendance. As, however, the islanders have expressed a wish for education, it is but fair that a trial should be given them. I might here remark in connection with education that the Malayalam translation of the elements of Hygiene used in coast schools should be introduced as one of the lesson books in the island schools. This may have the effect of making the people appreciate habits of cleanliness, and so a double object will be attained.

68. *Survey.*—The work of making a survey of the coast line of the four islands was completed and occupied much of my time, as on several occasions we had to go a considerable distance before commencing operations. Thus the survey of Cheriam occupied two entire days. On the east coast, too, the stony character of the beach greatly impeded survey operations. Since my return to the coast I have had a map of the various islands of the group prepared from my field books, and it is herewith submitted together with the field books. As regards the three smaller

islands and the Big North Pandarom, I do not think any alteration of the map will be required, but the southern portion of the main island may require to be resurveyed by the next officer who visits the island in order to fill in the portions of the various plots of Pandarom lands, as I had not myself time to fill in the various Pandarom lands adjoining the beach. As I hoped when I commenced work to complete it, my stations along the shore were only of a temporary nature, and some were even within high-water mark. They, therefore, cannot be standing now, though quite sufficient for temporary purposes. The greatest portion, however, is quite complete, and the resurvey of this portion cannot occupy more than two or three days as the distance to be resurveyed does not exceed 3 miles.

69. *Demarcation of Pandarom Lands.*—Although not surveyed and entered in the map almost all the Pandarom lands have been demarcated and their boundaries finally settled. This work entailed the settlement of numerous complaints by islanders against the Pandarom on account of encroachment and illegal confiscation of trees, &c. In cases of the former kind the complainants admitted that the trees were planted by the Pandarom, but claimed the land as their Jenmum property planted by the Rajah's agents and generally pointed out decayed roots of trees which they stated had belonged to their families and been blown down by the storm of 1847, as proof of the truth of their assertions. In other cases they complained that trees planted by them had been wrongly seized upon by the agents, of the Pandarom when they came into bearing on the ground that the land belonged to the Pandarom. I had, of course, no documents or accounts to assist me in the settlement of such disputes, and the islanders declared that none exist. In many cases also, indeed in most, the petitioners stated that they had complained to the Rajah and Mr. Logan when they visited the island who had promised them redress, but they had not obtained any. I think no detailed account can exist in the hands of the Rajah, and so tried to make the best settlement I could to prevent further delay. All complaints but two of this kind have been settled. In two cases where the Pandarom planted plots proved to belong to islanders, I induced the latter to give up their claim to the Jenmum on receiving on rent at favorable rates the trees at present standing on the land. In other cases in which the Pandarom was shown to have planted trees in private property, the trees were given up to the claimants upon their paying compensation for improvements. This the Amin was directed to collect and take with him to the mainland together with the list furnished to him. In one case the petitioners formerly resided in Kavarathi, having emigrated to that island after the storm of 1847. Some of the family, however, remained in the island and replanted most of the Tharawad, and no complaint was ever made by them against the Pandarom for planting the trees now claimed. Ten or twelve years ago, upon the death of the last survivor of those who had remained in the island, one of the Kavarathi members of the family returned and he first complained to the Rajah's agent that the Pandarom had planted about thirty trees in the Jenmum land of his family. The Agent dismissed his complaint, and on appeal the Rajah confirmed his agent's decision. They then petitioned the Collector after the islands came under his administration, and this complaint was one of those referred to me for disposal. I declined to interfere on the grounds that the case had already been settled by the highest authority at the time, and that their Karnavar, who did not leave the island, had, by not objecting to the planting of the land by the Pandarom, resigned his rights, if he had any, to the latter. They were, of course far from satisfied, as they alleged the Rajah and his agent had prejudged the case, and been determined not to give them redress. As a lease or cowle at, say, fifteen palloms of coir per bearing tree would probably satisfy them, I would propose that when the Pandarom lands are given out on cowle, this be done in this and such like cases where complaints have previously, with some appearance of truthfulness, been made against the Pandarom, as I do not doubt but that the latter took advantage of the confusion and desertion through famine of the inhabitants that followed the great storm of 1847 to assume much that was previously private property. A statement showing the number of trees claimed and the number restored, &c., is appended (Form N and Register O).

Must be surveyed and incorporated in map.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

70. *Cowles granted, &c.*—I had no time to make much progress in this respect, and only granted out three lands upon cowle, viz., the two islands of Thilakkam and Pitti and one plot in the main island. Each island was granted to one individual, as no one would apply for any portion of these islands save that in which the trees are at present growing. These lots, of course, considerably exceed the limit prescribed by Mr. Logan, but I was anxious not to leave them in their old state, and this was the only condition upon which any one would undertake to improve them. I hope, therefore, that you will sanction the grants. The only other cowle given was for a small plot called Maralivayil Pandarom, which was claimed by an old woman as her Tharawad property. She admitted that the Pandarom had planted the trees growing on the land, but this was during her absence, as she had been taken to another island by Sir W

If the islands are *inhabitable* some fresh blood might be imported from Androth where there is not enough land to satisfy the people (*vide* paragraph 46). The cowle for the *whole island* should in that case be cancelled. In *any* case, I think it would have been better policy to lease out the islands temporarily, in the way the Big West Pandarom at Androth was treated (*vide* paragraph 47).
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Robinson in 1848, and only returned some fifteen years ago. Her statements were confirmed by several islanders, and the plot is quite detached from other Pandarom lands, so I compromised the matter by giving her the land on cowle at an annual rent of forty palloms of coir for the five bearing trees at present standing in it. She, on her side, resigned her claims to the Jenmum to the Pandarom. With the remaining Pandaroms I have not meddled, as I had no time to sub-divide them. I have, however, with a view to facilitate the future sub-division of the North Big Pandarom, had a pathway cut for about half a mile down the centre. It was most tedious work owing to the laziness of the coolies, though Captain Phipps and myself frequently took part in the work in the hope of inducing them to exert themselves by our example. When the Pandarom lands are given out on cowle, I would recommend that a portion of this Pandarom in the neighbourhood of the Cutcherry be reserved and rented out on an annual lease to the Amin, if he will take it as it may be hereafter required for Government purposes.

Fresh blood required. Why not import some Androth men.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

71. *Applications for Land, &c.*—There were a considerable number of applications made by islanders for grant of land upon cowle, but trees, not lands in which to plant, was the chief object of the applicants, and I greatly doubt whether clearing leases for the thick jungle will be taken up for years, as I do not think the islanders will increase their present rate of planting until compelled by the increase of population to exert themselves to increase their resources, as a considerable portion of their own private property is still uncleared. If grants of jungle and cocoanut-growing land are offered them at present, they will be taken up, but the jungle will never, if considerable, be cleared in three years, though they may endeavour to carry out the conditions of the cowle by planting nut amongst it. Thus a number of Melacheries applied for the grant of the Big North Pandarom containing about 6,000 trees of all kinds, at present rented to one of the island Karnavars at a rental of 78 tulams of coir per annum. The Melacheries offered to pay 150 tulams, but I declined to meddle with the present state of things as the Melacheries are very few, and if so large a plot of land were granted them, would, no doubt, cease to work for the higher classes, and so a disturbance might arise. They are also very poor, so that there would be no security for the payment of the rent and no means of levying it if they fell into arrears. I offered a detached portion, about an acre in extent, containing jungle and only some seven or eight trees of all sorts, but they promptly declined any grant of such land as this, though, if cultivated, it would be very productive. If this Big Pandarom be not sub-divided and given out on cowle during the coming fine season, I would recommend that the rent paid by the present holder be slightly increased.

Fresh blood required. Import Androth men.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

72. *Cheriam.*—The island of Cheriam is covered from end to end with dense scrub jungle and contains only some 300 to 500 cocoanut trees of all kinds, of which the Pandarom used formerly to allow the produce as charity to whosoever gathered it, and no change has been made since Government took over the administration. It is not, however, a very generous gift, as the trees are very dwarfish and barren, and at the time of my visit I did not see a single nut on any of them I examined. The islanders state that it is too hot for cocoanut trees to flourish, and I fancy it is so, as the soil is everywhere very poor and stony. No one will take it upon cowle at least for many years. So I would recommend that the present condition of things be retained for the present.

73. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—There were, as in most of the islands, a large number of civil disputes pending, and these, I am glad to say, have all been settled. There was but one case of a criminal nature, viz., one of forgery. The evidence taken by me clearly proved the offence, but as I had doubts as to my jurisdiction in such a case, I forwarded the accused to the coast for your orders. I would recommend that serious offences of this kind should be treated exactly as if they were committed on the coast, and that the Amins should be directed to hold a preliminary inquiry, and if it appears *primâ facie* to them that the offence has been committed, to forward the accused, with the witnesses, &c., to the coast, when the case could be disposed of in the ordinary way. In the case of such a serious offence as forgery there is no prison in the islands in which a convict could be confined for any lengthened period, and fine alone as punishment is not, I think, a sufficient deterrent. The only difficulty is that at present these islands do not appear to be included within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Malabar, and that to effect this end an Act of the legislature might be necessary.

Doubtful. Have they the requisite knowledge.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

74. *Island Officials.*—The Amin appointed in 1878 appears to do his work well and intelligently. He cannot read or write Malayalam however, and so has to rely a good deal upon his Gumastah, of whom he appeared very jealous when I was in the island. The Gumastah appointed in 1876 is a convert from Hinduism and came originally from Cochin. I did not have a single complaint made against either the Amin or him, and the island accounts, &c., seemed to me very fairly kept and were written up to date. The only other officials are the two peons about whom no remark is necessary.

75. *The Kazi.*—There were complaints made to me by a good many of the people against the Kazi, who is a relation of the Amin. Complainants in all cases stated their sole objection was that he was ignorant of Koran. I declined, however, to interfere, and there is at present an order of the Collector to the effect that people can have their ceremonies performed by whom they please which is sufficient if carried out, and even if pressure is put upon them to admit the Kazi's authority, I do not think any breach of the peace will occur as he is backed up by all the most influential of the islanders. The Kazi and his partizans, on the other hand, complained on their part of the opposition, but I gave them the same answer.

76. *Light-house.*—The only other matter that seems to call for remark in connection with this island is the advisability of putting up a light-house. During the last sixteen years two large English vessels have been wrecked upon this reef, and the islanders informed me that large vessels frequently pass within sight of the island both to the south and north. As it lies, I believe, in the direct route between Cochin and the Red Sea, home vessels sailing to and from this port must generally pass it at a short distance, and sailing vessels coming round the Cape and from Colombo to Bombay generally lay their course, I am informed, at about this distance from the coast for the sake of the trade winds. As the last wreck, viz., that of the *Amelia* in April last, occasioned a loss of over a quarter of a million sterling, I think that the owners of vessels trading from Europe to Cochin and the West Coast are entitled to have some provision made for the safety of their vessels. Strong currents also appear to prevail in the neighbourhood of the island. No stone suitable for the purpose of erecting a light-house tower is to be procured in the island, and the cost of carrying such stone from the coast would be very great. I do not, however, think a stone tower necessary. A frame-work of teak saplings, rising some 20 or 30 feet above the highest cocoanut trees, would be quite secure enough for many years, and would, I think, be all that is necessary. Such an erection would not, even including the cost of labor, cost more than some Rs. 15,000 at the most, and this sum could be easily defrayed out of the surplus revenues of the Cochin and Calicut Port Funds, I believe, in a single year. Oil, &c., could easily be sent over in the island vessels at a small cost, and the light-house keeper could be placed under the Amin's supervision to prevent his shirking his work.

77. *Agathi.*—The island of Agathi, situated in latitude 10° 51′ 30″ North and longitude 72° 28′ East, and lying about 35 miles north-west of Kavarathi, the nearest of the other islands, is the most westerly of the group. In formation it somewhat resembles Kalpeni. Like that island it lies north-east and south-west, and has on its western side a fine lagoon. The coral shoal upon which it stands is between 6 and 7 miles in length, and from 3½ to 4 miles in breadth. On the east the reef is situated close to the beach and beyond the water deepens rapidly, whilst on the west the reef trends outwards so as to enclose the lagoon which, at its broadest point, is more than 2 miles wide; and in this direction beyond the reef the slope of the coral shoal is very gradual. Besides the main island the reef also encloses the small uninhabited island of Kalpitti, situated to the south of Agathi proper, and separated from it by a narrow and shallow channel. The main island is long and narrow, being nearly 5 miles in length, whilst its greatest breadth is under 1,000 yards. The southern portion, as will be seen from the accompanying map, consists of a long narrow strip averaging, for more than 2 miles of its length, little over 100 yards in width.

	ACRES.
Agathi	688½
Kalpitti	27½
Total ..	716

The total area of the two islands is 716 acres, or nearly 1⅛ square miles, and the population, according to the census taken by me, is 1,264. At a distance of about 5 miles to the north lie the uninhabited islands of Bangarom, Tinnagara, and Purly; but these, though situated upon what is, no doubt, an extension of the Agathi coral shoal, are enclosed by a separate range of reefs, and the channel between is deep. The coast liners of all have been surveyed, and the maps I have had prepared since my return are herewith submitted together with the field books (Forms P and Q).

78. *Navigation, &c.*—There are two entrances into the lagoon navigable by the island vessels, viz., one situated close in shore at the north-western extremity of the island, and one on the west side of the lagoon through which the *Margaret Northcote* passed. The former is the passage ordinarily used by the island vessels, but the latter is the largest. At high water there is in this passage about 7 feet of water and inside the lagoon a depth of several fathoms is obtained. As the lagoon is fairly free from coral rocks its navigation is easy, and Captain Phipps was able to anchor about 50 yards from the beach. Fish of many kinds is abundant and the population are very expert fishermen. They also resort for fishing purposes to the lagoon surrounding the islands of Bangarom, Tinnagara, and Purly, which, being very rocky, contains more fish.

79. *Cultivation, &c.*—Some attempts have been made to form "Tottam" (artificial lowland) for the cultivation of cereals, but the extent is trifling and the quality very poor. The only grain raised is a sort of bean (payir), but the quantity is small. The islanders also cultivate sweet potatoes and plantains to a small extent, and there are a few breadfruit trees, lime trees, one areca palm and betel vines, but almost the sole cultivation is that of the cocoanut palm which covers about two-thirds of the island. This portion is, however, in many parts very imperfectly

planted. In fertility the trees are inferior to those of the other islands, and, save in exceptional cases, it will not be possible to obtain the rate of 20 palloms of coir per bearing tree for trees growing in Pandarom property that has been obtained in Androth. The other third of the island is waste, but contains no large jungle. At the northern end of the island the waste is mostly grass land that might easily be cultivated if the young plants are shaded and watered during the hot season.

The waste on the south is mostly covered with a small scrub about 5 feet in height. Nearly all the land of the island, including much the largest portion of the waste, is claimed by the inhabitants as their private property. The Pandarom lands are of small extent, and as the cultivation is very imperfect, and the quality of the soil poor, only a small revenue is to be obtained from them in this island. The fauna and flora are the same as in the case of Kalpeni and Androth, save that in this island and in Kavarathi there are no crows. The islanders possess 110 cattle and 46 goats and the usual domestic fowls. One islander introduced a pair of rabbits from the coast about two years ago, and they seem to thrive well, as he has now about a dozen.

The sea products are the same as those of Kalpeni, and call for no particular remark.

80. *Sub-Divisions.*—The habitations of the islanders are, as in the other islands, scattered over a considerable area. This inhabited portion commences on the south at the point where the island suddenly broadens and extends northwards for about a mile or to within half a mile of its northern extremity. The island is divided into three Cheries, viz., Edachery, Vadakanchery and Thekkenchery.

81. *Census Statement.*—Subjoined is a statement showing the number of the population, houses, boats, &c., compared with the returns of 1847 and 1876 :—

Year.	Number of Houses.	POPULATION.						Grand Total.
		Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Males under twelve years.	Females under twelve years.	Total Males.	Total Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1880	337	441	555	153	115	594	670	1,264
1876	302	462	535	162	131	624	666	1,290
1848	278	481	565	Both together. 499		..	..	1,545

Year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ABLE TO READ KORAN.		NUMBER OF PERSONS ABLE TO READ MALAYALAM.		NUMBER OF		Number of Mosques.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Cattle.	Goats.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1880	274	39	2	..	110	46	27
1876	..	..	..	..	151	34	..
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	35

From this it will be seen that, though there has been a large increase since 1876 in the number of houses (35), the population appears to be smaller, and that the decrease is entirely amongst the male population, as there are now four more females than there were then. The decrease of 30 in the number of the men I can only surmise to be due to an increase of absenteeism, as there has been no excessive mortality of late years. The number of large boats is one less, but this falling off is counter-balanced by the increase of 28 in the number of small craft.

See Mr. Winterbotham's remarks regarding these islanders coming to Coast—Paragraph 31 of his report in G.O., Political Department, 23rd February 1880, No. 72.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

82. *Houses.*—The houses are built much in the same style as those of Androth, but they differ in two important respects. First, there is no central hall off which all the rooms open ; and, secondly, the back verandah is within and not outside the outer wall of the building. As in Androth the walls are built of quarried slabs of coral freestone, but these are not kept in position by posts. As they whitewash the outer walls of their houses they have a cleaner and brighter appearance than in any of the other islands. The doors and barred windows also are usually painted black or green, and in respect of ventilation they are superior as they are built with eaves and the rooms have barred windows. The people of this island also pay more

attention to conservancy than those of the other islands, and all house refuse is collected in one spot and either used for manuring the cocoanut trees or burnt from time to time.

83. *The People, &c.*—This island is a Melachery or low caste island, but the division of the people according to occupations that exists in the other islands is also found here, and we have (*a*) Jenmies or Karnavars, (*b*) Urukars or Sailors, (*c*) Melacheries or tree-climbers. In disposition the inhabitants are the most enterprising and energetic, and are also very hospitable and cheerful. Both in person and in their habits they are much the most cleanly. The language differs slightly from that of the other northern islands, and bears a closer resemblance to Tamil. Thus they use "â" for "ô" as the interrogative affix, *e.g.*, "Orangiyâ" Did you sleep? Of the men belonging to the two lower classes only about half permanently reside in the island. The others go and settle on the coast either in Malabar or Canara as topee-makers, and as the price obtained for a topee varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, this is a pretty profitable employment. Of these some visit the island annually carrying on their trade there also, whilst others visit it only every two or three years when they remain as long as the money they have made holds out. As this occupation deprives the Jenmies to a large extent of the personal service of their tenants, it is not, as might be expected, very popular amongst them. Besides topee-making, those who settle on the coast are in the habit of chanting the Koran at private houses, for which they get their food and a small present.

84. *Health, &c.*—No epidemic has visited the island of late years, and, save eye-disease and skin-diseases, I observed no very general complaint. There is one lunatic, an old woman, but she is harmless. There is also one leper, but he was originally an immigrant from Chetlac. The dead are buried within the precincts of the mosques, and of the 27 mosques in the island, 19 have cemeteries attached to them.

85. *Work done.*—The steamer left Kalpeni late on the night of the 27th February, and, after stopping some hours at Kavarathi to obtain a supply of rat-eaten nuts as fuel, arrived at Agathi on the morning of the 29th when I at once went ashore. The various works undertaken were the survey of the main island and of the islands attached to it, together with the survey of those Pandaroms in the main island abutting upon the coast line, the demarcation of Pandarom lands, and the sale of a few small Pandaroms too unimportant for survey and granting out on cowle. A few lands were surveyed, measured, and given out on cowle, but I had no time to complete this work Other works were, a census of the population, the vaccination of those children that had not had small-pox, an examination of the school, the settlement of civil disputes amongst the islanders (there were no criminal cases), and the settlement of the Amin's accounts and inspection of his registers. As we proceeded to Kavarathi on the 11th March my stay in this island extended only to eleven days.

86. *Survey, &c.*—Survey operations were hindered by no natural difficulties (as in Kalpeni), except in the case of the small island of Kalpitti, so that I was able during my short stay to make a complete survey of the coast line of all five islands; but as much of the work was carried on at a considerable distance from the Cutcherry, the survey occupied much time. All the Pandarom plots in the main island (about 55 in number) have been demarcated, and in addition 18 of those abutting upon the shore have been surveyed and entered in the accompanying map. Disputes respecting the boundaries were few and easily settled as they concerned only waste and not trees, the proprietorship of which is in most cases shown by the owner's mark cut upon them. Twelve small Pandaroms were sold as they were so very small that their survey would have been an unnecessary waste of time. I endeavoured at first to effect exchanges with owners of lands adjoining other Pandaroms, but had to give up the attempt as no islander would exchange unless the tree he got was better than the one he gave. It was also difficult to effect an exchange, because the owners of trees near scattered Pandarom trees had no property adjoining Pandarom land, and persons holding land adjoining Pandarom property declined to give trees in exchange for solitary trees standing amidst the property of others. The sale of the above Pandaroms realized Rs. 68-8-0 (*vide* Form R). As I had no time I was unable to grant out much of the Pandarom land upon cowle, but I received many applications. A few, however, of those Pandaroms that have been both demarcated and surveyed I did grant on cowle. A statement of the particulars in those cases is appended (Form E and Register S).

87. *Census.*—The results of the census which was taken a few days after my arrival have been already detailed (paragraph 81), but a more complete statement is appended (Form A).

88. *Vaccination.*—The islanders here, as elsewhere, objected in some cases to vaccination. On the first day that the Dresser commenced operations he vaccinated 50 children, but reported to me that in 3 cases parents had refused to allow him to vaccinate their children. In one case the child was a grandson of the Amin, in another the grand-daughter of his peon, and the third was the child of an Urukad. I told the Amin in the presence of the islanders that any one refusing to allow his children to be vaccinated would be fined Rs. 5, and as usual the threat was sufficient, for as soon as the report spread the 3 children in question were brought to the Hospital Assistant at the Cutcherry for vaccination, and I heard no more about objections. Out of a total of 167 children who had neither been vaccinated nor had small-pox, 105 were

vaccinated. Of these 58 cases were successful, and the result in the remaining cases was unknown when we left the island. As the remaining 62 children were suffering from skin-diseases or eye-disease, they were not vaccinated. One rupee was given as batta to 8 of the poorest children.

89. *The School.*—Secular education is even more at a discount apparently here than in Androth, as out of 30 boys with which the school was established in 1878 by Mr. Winterbotham, only 11 appeared for examination and the schoolmaster informed me that the average daily attendance was only from 3 to 5 boys. I held an examination and awarded a prize to each class, and hope that this may have some effect as an incentive to learning. The boys of the upper class (6) read fluently and well, and I do not think they are at all wanting in intelligence. The second class (5 boys) were considerably more backward. On the whole, I think the result justifies the retention of the school for another year, and the present schoolmaster (who is also Gumastah) appears quite fit for the post. The falling off in the number of scholars is not, I believe, in any way due to negligence on his part, as no doubt the Amin would have told me if it were the case, but is solely to be attributed to natural disinclination on the part of the boys, and the fact that their parents are too indolent or indifferent to compel their attendance.

Besides the Malayalam school, there are four mosque schools in the island where about 60 boys and girls of the better classes are taught the Koran.

Why should not the two go together?—*vide* paragraph 29.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

90. *Civil Disputes.*—A considerable number of complaints of a civil nature were made to me, and these, I am glad to say, were *all* compromised by the parties or settled during my stay in the island, with the exception of only one or two. In one case a man of about 60 ordinarily residing at Kavarathi put in a claim for property which he said had devolved on his family some 80 years ago, but I declined to interfere with so ancient a cause of action. This was perhaps the complaint of longest date that I received, but in many cases the cause of action occurred 30, 40, and even 50 years ago, and when asked why they had not long ago made their claims, the invariable answer was that there was no one to whom they could make their complaint as the Rajah and the Karyatta would not interfere when asked. There was no complaint at all of a criminal nature for disposal. A statement showing the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of by the Amin and Karnavars is appended (Form J).

91. As it was so late in the season before I left Agathi that it would have been a great hardship to the Amin (an old man) to have insisted upon his proceeding to the coast as usual, I made an examination myself of the several island accounts and registers and found them quite correct. I did not, however, take charge of the money myself, but as notwithstanding the lateness of the season the Gumastah, who is a coast man, desired permission to visit the mainland, he was directed to take over the small sum collected to the Huzur. The only discrepancy was in the cocoanut account, where the number in store was somewhat less than what was shown in the accounts; but the difference was satisfactorily explained by the Amin being due to some nuts going bad in the store, whilst the accounts only showed the number of nuts received into the store and the number shipped to the coast. Further details are appended (Form T). The several registers kept by the island officials were in good order and neatly kept by the Gumastah who is solely responsible, as the Amin is unable to read or write Malayalam. From the manifests in his hands I prepared an account of all the imports during the year both from the coast and other islands. The inter-island trade returns are, of course, of no importance as regards the condition of the islands generally, but are appended to the statement of imports from the coast to show the articles in which the trade is carried on (Form U). No complaints were made by the people against any of the island officials, and the Amin, though totally without education, appears to be generally respected and obeyed. The Cutcherry is perhaps cleaner and in better repair than the cutcherries of Androth and Kalpeni, but still a new building on a better plan is, I think, necessary.

The Amin should have written off the nuts that went bad at once.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Plan and estimate to be prepared.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Remarks on the islands of Kalpitti, Bangarom, Tinnagara, and Purly attached to the island of Agathi.

92. KALPITTI.—The small inhabited island of Kalpitti, as already stated, lies to the south of the main island of Agathi and is enclosed within the same range of reefs. The channel separating the two islands is shallow and about 500 yards in width. The area is $27\frac{3}{8}$ acres. It has been surveyed, and the map which is included in that of Agathi is herewith submitted (Forms P and Q). The survey was peculiarly difficult, as on the east and south the coral rocks, which form the beach, are so rough and jagged that even with shoes on walking was occasionally painful, whilst my attendants, who had not on sandals, exclaimed at every step. On the west the jungle overhangs the sea, so that we had to take the various bearings up to our knees in water. The roughness of the rocks on the east and south is due to the fact that the reef does not here

stop the waves completely, so that after passing over it they strike the shore 70 yards further on with very considerable force even in fair weather, and the rocky shore has throughout its entire length been undermined by their action to a distance of 4 or 5 feet, save where the superincumbent mass has recently fallen in.

93. *Description.*—The whole island is covered with vegetation, but there are only about 200 cocoanut trees which are situated near its northern extremity. Most of these are of stunted growth and very few have many nuts. The islanders state in explanation (as in the case of Cheriam attached to Kalpeni) that the soil is too hot; but probably it is because the soil is too shallow, the coral substratum, which is usually found at a depth of about 5 feet, cropping up to the surface on the east and south shores. At the northern extremity the soil appears to be deeper, and here I noticed a very few good trees both in respect of growth and fertility, but there are only 20 to 30 of these. Of the rest from 70 to 100 may be classified as indifferently bearing, and the remainder are either aphalam or at most only occasionally bear a few nuts in favorable years. The southern portion is covered with dense impenetrable scrub jungle which gets more luxuriant as we go further north, so that many of the cocoanut trees are very difficult of access. The highest rent offered for this island was Rs. 30 which may be considered very high, as it is equivalent to 2,000 nuts free of freight and cooly charges, &c. I however refused it and included this island in the lease of Bangarom, Tinnagara, and Purly subsequently given to three of the chief islanders. No drinking water is to be procured in this island.

94. BANGAROM, TINNAGARA, AND PURLY.—These three islands, as already stated, are situated within a range of reefs quite distinct from those enclosing the island of Agathi, though the shoal upon which they stand is probably a continuation of the same. Bangarom is the nearest to Agathi, and lies about 5 miles north of it. Tinnagara again is situated between 1 and 1½ miles to the north of Bangarom, whilst the island of Purly (which is much the smallest) is connected in the dry season with the northern extremity of Tinnagara by a bank of sand some 400 yards long by 30 yards wide. During the monsoon, however, I was told that this connection is severed. All three islands have been surveyed and the maps together with the field books are herewith submitted [Forms V (Map) and W (Field Book)]. The area of Bangarom is about 115 acres, of Tinnagara 76¾ acres, and of Purly nearly 10 acres.

95. The reefs enclosing these islands with their lagoon take their rise at the northern extremity of Purly and terminate at the south-east point of the same island. Thus the only shore directly washed by the high seas is the east shore of this small island. The lagoon within this range of reefs is of very considerable extent, and abounds in fish, turtle, &c. There are several entrances into the lagoon, two of which, viz. one to the west of Bangarom and a large one (some 300 yards wide) to the south-west of the same island, can safely be navigated even at low water by the largest island vessels. On the east there are two small entrances navigable by small craft and fishing boats. There are also two sand-banks along the line of the reef to the east of Bangarom, which, as they are not submerged at high water, form the constant resort of large numbers of sea birds.

96. On the south-west shores of Bangarom and Tinnagara the sea is encroaching upon the land some ten kols or so, having been washed away during the last few years, and as the cocoanut trees come down in this direction to the shore the damage done is considerable. On the south-west shore of Bangarom, I counted 70 fallen trees (the soil having been washed away from about their roots) and about 40 on the corresponding shore of Tinnagara. The encroachment thus appears to be rapid and a good many trees standing just beyond high-water mark must come down in a few years. On the north-east, however, the islands are extending, as this shore is covered with low jungle near the beach of apparently recent origin, and at low water a sand-flat is left bare extending for some hundreds of yards towards the reef. The erosion on the south-west is probably due to the fact that the opening in the reef in this direction is a large one and directly faces the south, so that during the monsoon the heavy south-westerly seas must pass through in great volume and strike the opposite shores with considerable force.

97. *Description.*—Both Bangarom and Tinnagara are covered with thick jungle, the screw pine in some places attaining a height of about 30 feet, so that to clear these islands would be a work of great difficulty. The only feasible plan is, I think, to fire it at the end of the dry season, but this, of course, could not be done without causing considerable damage to the trees at present existing. In Purly there is no big jungle, but only stunted scrub at the western extremity. It is difficult to estimate the annual produce of the cocoanut trees in the island as the yield varies very considerably every year. The nuts, however, are of very good quality, especially those of Tinnagara. During the last year the Amin collected over a lakh of nuts from the four islands of Bangarom, Tinnagara, Purly, and Kalpitti, whereas in 1877-78 only a few thousands were obtained. In his report of 1876, Mr. Winterbotham states that he received an offer of Rs. 700 per annum rent which he recommended should be accepted, and it seems that during the Rajah's time they were rented to an islander for Rs. 1,000 per annum. The islanders were

very anxious that they should be leased out, and I had many applications. I am strongly opposed to the plan of giving the island Amins the management of so much property, as they are all untried men, and I confess that I have not much faith in the probity of islanders generally. There was also a case in which some boatmen had been caught stealing nuts from these islands and punished by the Amin. The Gumastah informed me that the Amin was a participator in the offence, and the light punishment of Annas 8 fine imposed gives the affair a suspicious aspect. The Amin, however, indignantly denied it, and no witnesses would come forward against him. Any attempt to arrive at the truth would only have been waste of time so that I contented myself with ordering the Amin to impose more severe punishments in such cases for the future. Immediately after my return I received several fresh applications for the lease and have thought it advisable to grant it out to three of the chief men of the island on an annual rent of Rs. 1,220. As this is equal to a rental of 80,000 nuts to Government, it cannot, I think, be considered other than a great improvement upon the present system of things. The lease is for three years, but granted subject to your sanction, and terminable upon due notice given by either party. A proviso is also made saving the common rights of the Agathi islanders viz., that any person shall be at liberty to go there for fishing purposes after receiving permission from the Amin, and that when there may take such nuts as are necessary for food and drink (Forms G and G_2).

Temporary arrangement for three years.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

98. Were the jungle cleared I believe that many of the islanders would take up plots and plant them up as the soil appears to be very rich; but they will not take up lands in these islands in their present condition. They would have to be cultivated by islanders from the main island as the absence of good water is an insuperable obstacle to colonisation. There are wells in both Bangarom and Tinnagara, but the water of that in Bangarom is very foul and that of the well in Tinnagara very brackish. I was informed that Sir William Robinson planted a colony consisting of about twelve families in Bangarom in 1848, but the want of drinking water soon caused them to emigrate. The bad quality of the water is probably due to the fact that the coral substratum is not in the case of these islands perfect, and this is also perhaps the cause of their superior fertility, as the soil is in consequence damper.

I think the cowle system might be introduced; the tenants going over in a body at stated intervals to gather produce, &c.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

99. Besides the Agathi islanders the inhabitants of Kavarathi and the Canara islands frequently visit these islands for the purpose of fishing and obtaining Cheruthalam wood which is used for securing the planks of the island odams. This wood is hard and heavy, and the instruments with which the females beat out the coir are made from it. I am also afraid that these strangers are in the habit of purloining the nuts, and have directed the Agathi Amin to issue no passes for cocoanuts to islanders coming from other islands, as I was told they were in the habit of representing to the Amin that they had twice the quantity on board they actually had, and then made up the quantity at these islands on their way home. The Agathi islanders frequently visit the lagoon for fishing and for catching turtle, which are very numerous, for the sake of the blubber. A plant called Ittila also grows in Bangarom, from the root of which a sort of tapioca is obtained, used as a diet for invalids. I tasted it and found it very good. The only other island in which I observed this plant was Minicoy.

100. *Kavarathi.*—Kavarathi is situated in latitude 10° 34′ N. and longitude 72° 57′ E, and so is distant about 74 miles from Kalpeni and 35 from Agathi. The coral shoal is the least extensive of any. The length of the island from north-east to south-west is about 3½ miles, and its greatest breadth about three-quarters of a mile. The area is 865½ acres, or about 1⅓ square miles, and the population is 1,979. As usual the island is situated just within the reef on the east, whilst on the west there is a lagoon at its widest part about half a mile broad. At the southern end it would appear that there was formerly a separate island, but it is now connected with the main island by a narrow strip of land about 50 yards wide.

101. The inhabited portion of the island is divided into four Cheries, viz., (*a*) Machery on the north-west coast, (*b*) Thakachery on the east coast, (*c*) Porakachery to the south, and (*d*) Pullichery on the south-west shore. Porakachery is separated from Machery and Pullichery by a small valley which was apparently excavated formerly for grain cultivation, but the only cereal now raised is, I believe, the bean which is cultivated in all the northern islands. The quantity grown is small. There are a considerable number of breadfruit and lime trees, some fifty areca palms and three tamarind trees, and also a little cultivation of plantains, brinjals, and the betel vine, but the islanders depend almost entirely upon their cocoanut cultivation which covers nearly the entire island. The only waste is a little jungly land in the south part of the island which is the property of the Pandarom. I was informed that several cocoanut trees had died from disease a few months before our arrival, but the disease had quite disappeared at the time of our visit.

102. In Machery and Pullichery along the west coast the houses are built in a row and in close proximity to each other. In the other two Cheries they are scattered here and there as in

the islands I have already described. The houses built in rows are occupied entirely by Melacheries (or Thandêls as they are here called). All the houses are built in the same fashion as those of Androth, and like them have yards enclosed with a fence of palm leaves. The only tiled building is one of the mosques. In Pullichery and Porakachery each house has a well attached to it as they are at some distance from each other. In the other two Cheries were the houses adjoin each other one well supplies several houses. The same division of the inhabitants into classes exists here as in Androth, but all classes claim to be Jenmies. A few who immigrated from other islands at the time of the great storm in 1847 are the Kudians of the Coyas, and a few of the lower classes also hold trees from them in addition to their independent Jenmum. Some of the lower classes like those of Agathi are topee-makers. Of late years the health of the island has been good. There are three lepers, all belonging to the Coya class, and one man who is subject to fits of violent madness, but when I was in the island he had recovered and was no longer under restraint.

103. As Mr. Winterbotham when he visited the islands in 1878 spent a month in this island, I visited it the last of all, and owing to the fact that the crew's provisions had become very stale, and that I wished to visit Suheli and Minicoy before returning, I was unable to remain more than three days. The steamer arrived upon the morning of the 11th March and proceeded on her voyage late on the night of the 13th. On the occasion of our stoppage here on our way to Agathi, I had instructed the Amin to inform the islanders that as our stay must necessarily be very short no petitions would be accepted unless presented on the day of our arrival, but I was quite unprepared for the enormous number presented on my going ashore. Almost all related to civil disputes, and the number must have almost equalled the number presented in Androth notwithstanding that Mr. Winterbotham settled a large number during his visit two years before.

104. *Census.*—The census of the population was taken upon the 12th March and occupied all the morning, so that I was only able to take up the work in the afternoon. Subjoined is a statement of the population, boats, &c., contrasted with the returns of 1876 and 1847 (a further and more detailed return is appended—Form A).

Year.	Number of Houses.	Population.						Grand Total.
		Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Males under twelve years.	Females under twelve years.	Total Males.	Total Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1880	345	742	792	230	215	972	1,007	1,979
1876	400	628	752	364	272	992	1,024	2,016
1848	434	764	769	Both together. 527		..	..	2,060

Year.	Number of		Number of Koran-reading		Number of Malayalam reading		Number of Mosques.
	Cattle.	Goats.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1880	137	193	332	66	2	..	Not taken.
1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not taken.
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	51

At the commencement of the monsoon of 1879 one large odam belonging to this island was totally wrecked at Tánúr in Ponáni.

105. As the Hospital Assistant who accompanied me had run short of lymph he was unable to carry on vaccination operations in this island, and his time was wholly occupied in compiling the census statement from the returns of the house-to-house examination. The shortness of time also at my disposal prevented my attempting any survey work, although some plots of Pandarom land had to be left unsurveyed by Mr. Winterbotham for the same reason. There was but one application for obtaining Pandarom land upon cowle, viz., for the plot 55 E. of Kalvalappu in the list drawn up by Mr. Winterbotham. The application was granted. I took a walk through the island upon the afternoon of the 13th and inspected the progress made by the islanders in planting up the lands granted them by Mr. Winterbotham according to their

engagements. I was much disgusted by the result as hardly a young plant is in existence. An attempt has in most cases been made to plant up the lands and pits with no plants, or dead plants are seen in most plots, but the result could hardly be otherwise as no attempt whatever appears to have been made to protect the young plants during the hot season and not a well has been dug, so far as I could see, for the purpose of getting water for their irrigation. I exhorted the islanders to dig wells and try to carry out the spirit of their engagements and not merely the letter as they had done. I also threatened them with the cancelment of all their cowles if some attempts had not been made to cultivate these lands properly when the next officer visited the island. It was somewhat curious to notice that although I started upon my walk accompanied by the whole island the cowle-holders disappeared in a wonderful manner when we arrived at the plots they held, and one of the most negligent was a man who had been with me during the early part of my journey and who agreeing most heartily in my advice to manure and water the young plants had joined in declaiming the careless cultivation of others. When we reached his own plot he was found absent. In two cases applications were made to me to reduce the rents fixed by Mr. Winterbotham on account of trees having been blown down, and although I believe my doing so hardly accords with the orders laid down by Mr. Logan, I have done so, as in both cases 10 per cent. of the trees or more had been blown down and the circumstances were thus exceptional. In one case also I had to alter the amount of rent as the land had been misdescribed in the lease granted to an old woman by Mr. Winterbotham. In all three cases the lands were inspected and the correctness of the islanders' statements verified before any change was made.

Probably more land was given than the islanders could manage to take up and cultivate properly. The remedy lies in the rigid enforcement of the stipulations in the cowles which should be cancelled in every case in which the holder fails to fulfil the engagement in Clause 2 of his lease.
Vide paragraph 115.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Clause 4 of the cowle applies, I think. The changes may be confirmed.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

106. *School.*—Mr. Winterbotham during his visit established a school in this island also, but when I visited the island teaching had been quite given up for more than two months owing to the non-attendance of pupils and the fact that the schoolmaster had been employed by the Amin to do all the Gumastah's work. He is a young man and complaints were made against him, I believe, before Mr. Winterbotham left the islands. Many complaints were made against him to me such as that in the case of registering marriages he charged both parties 4 annas instead of one party only. On this point however the wording of Mr. Winterbotham's order is not very clear, but he denied it strenuously. Other charges were that he used abusive language to many when they visited the Cutcherry to make complaints, &c., and that he had instigated the Amin to arbitrary acts. I declined to dismiss him upon the grounds they alleged, as it is almost always the case that the interference of coast men in the affairs of the islanders is resented by them, and they are so litigious and have so many petty quarrels that high-handed proceedings are almost unavoidable; but he applied for a month's leave which I granted, and as on my recommendation the school with his appointment has for the present been abolished, his services have been dispensed with. The proper Gumastah can read Malayalam and the cocoanut account was kept by him. I think he will do very well for the present; but I strongly advise a coast man being substituted for him as early as possible, as I do not think the plan of having both Amin and Gumastah islanders a good one. If a coast man be sent, he acts as a check upon the Amin, and as the islanders have not so much dread of his enmity they complain promptly should he try to oppress them. I did not dismiss the schoolmaster when in the island, as I fear the islanders think they have only to complain to have an official, who is obnoxious to them, removed, which is a very bad impression to encourage, as it is just as likely to be extra honesty as extra dishonesty that creates the enmity of some influential man who easily instigates others to complain.

See paragraph 29 of my letter in G.O., Revenue Department, dated 2nd July 1877, No. 416.
The Gumastah was to be a mainland man.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

107. *Civil Disputes.*—The number of civil cases as already stated was very great, but I had only time to dispose of a few. As the islanders knew that we were going away at once most of those in possession of property declined to enter into any amicable settlement, stating that they wished their cases regularly tried and decided after evidence had been taken, knowing well that I had no time to enter upon many cases at this length. About eleven cases were decided by bringing about a compromise, and in one case I passed an order after full inquiry. This was the case of a woman Kajumma *versus* Takkuruddeen Musseliar, her Karnavan. The case had twice before been adjudicated upon by Mr. Winterbotham and once by Mr. Logan. Mr. Logan's order was that as Karnavan he should have possession of property of Kajumma's branch of the Tharawad, but that the produce should be collected on her behalf and handed over to her after collection. In consequence, as he appears to have been entitled to no remuneration for the trouble of collecting it, he refused to collect the produce himself, or allow her to do so. I have deposed him from the post of Karnavan, and altogether he seems to have been a very unfit man,

as he had charged his niece before Mr. Winterbotham with the murder of her former Karnavan by poison and the theft of a large sum of money left by him at his death. Ever since they have been at enmity, though this may be due partly to Kajumma's husband and his connections who have formerly instigated her to interfere with the property and set his authority at defiance. Mr. Winterbotham, however, on the occasion of his last visit fined her husband and some of his relatives heavily, and on this occasion I found they had committed no actual interference with the property.

108. *Criminal Cases.*—There were two criminal charges awaiting disposal. One was a case of theft in a building (Indian Penal Code, Section 380) in which the offenders were virtually sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment as they were too poor to pay the fine imposed. The Amin informed me that as they were very poor their relations were unable to feed them when in jail. I have, therefore, instructed him to get their food, if possible, from their relatives, but if he fails to do so, that he may incur a charge of 2 annas a-day on account of each prisoner for their maintenance. For rigorous imprisonment he was directed to employ them on any work he thought fit. The other case was one of forgery, but I was unable to dispose of it as the witness, who is said to have copied the forged document, was not in the island. The defendants before me produced an ancient-looking document to the same effect and stated that the document they produced before the Amin was only a copy of it. As the latter was torn and ant-eaten in parts, they produced a copy and not the original, and the defence was that when they produced it they stated it to be only a copy of the older document. The case, therefore, depended mainly upon the evidence of the absent witness who would have been able to state whether or not the document produced before me was the one he copied that he produced before the Amin from. The file of the civil and criminal cases disposed of by the Amin was inspected (Form J). The only thing to be remarked with reference to his criminal file is that he appears to have fined two persons each 4 annas for cutting tender cocoanuts of their own for the sake of the milk without first husking them. As the cutting the top off the nut spoilt the husk for the purpose of making coir, the Amin fined them. I instructed him for the future not to make such conduct an offence as a man might do as he liked with his own, but did not think it necessary to refund the fine as no appeal was preferred against the order.

109. *Island Officials.*—The Amin is an old man, and, as far as I could ascertain, both ignorant and quarrelsome. The islanders did not indeed complain against him directly, but no doubt they included him indirectly in their complaint against the schoolmaster that he turned the Amin round his finger. He has also a dispute with a Kudian and with one of his female relatives at present pending. I know however of no man in the island better fitted for the post so that I cannot recommend his dismissal. Before leaving I gave him a private lecture pointing out that such disputes with others about property, &c., would render him unfit for the post, and directed him to come at once to a fair and just settlement with his relative and his Kudian. This he promised to do, but I do not know whether he has carried out his promises. I also warned him that the effects might be disastrous to him if similar complaints as to his arbitrary conduct were heard of in future. This may perhaps keep him straight as it will give him the impression that his conduct is being watched. At the same time the Kavarathi islanders are very quarrelsome and litigious, and as their morality is not of a high order, the lines of the Amin have not fallen in very pleasant places as a few influential opponents can trump up a lot of false complaints against him in no time of which it is very difficult to ascertain the truth. The Gumastah I consider quite unfit for the post as he is very ignorant and his knowledge of written Malayalam and Arithmetic of the slightest. I would recommend that some one be sent out during the coming fair season to take his place if any one be found willing to undertake the duty, and he can be dismissed on the ground that his old age and bad health render him unfit for the post. The schoolmaster's services have, as already stated, been dispensed with.

110. *Accounts, Registers, &c.*—For the same reasons as in Agathi I audited the accounts of the Kavarathi Amin in the island and inspected the various registers, when I found everything correct and in good order. There was only one arrear of revenue amounting to about 2 rupees due from the estate of the woman Kajumma already mentioned. The Amin informed me that she had declined to pay as he had not got the produce and her Karnavan refused for the same reason. I directed him to recover the amount by the sale of part of the produce and carry the sum to this year's account under the head of "Arrears collected," and informed him he should collect all arrears by the attachment and sale of a portion of the produce as soon as they become due. As the Amin had collected all the rents of Pandarom lands in money and not in coir, he had a large sum of money in hand which he duly accounted for. After payment to the various officials of their pay up to the 1st of April, together with three months' advance to all save the schoolmaster, there remained a balance from all sources of Rs. 1,648-6-9, which I brought with me to the coast. The payment of rents in money and not in coir is preferred both by the tenants and the officials, as when paid in coir there is generally a lot of disputing about

This will facilitate the introduction of the export duty system.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

whether the coir is dry, &c., and this method includes the charge to Government of freight. There is also invariably a slight difference between the weight exported according to the island accounts and the weight received at the Custom house, which may perhaps create suspicion against either the island or mainland staff. I would therefore recommend that a general order be sent to all the Amins to collect all rents, fines, &c., in cash as far as possible, and only to receive coir when they are satisfied the tenant cannot pay money. I am quite sure that no hardship will be occasioned thereby, as, though money does not circulate generally as the medium of exchange, it is fairly plentiful amongst the islanders, and in anticipation of your approval I have myself verbally informed the Amins to receive money whenever tendered. In Kavarathi as in Agathi there was some discrepancy between the number of nuts in store and the number shown in the accounts; but it was explained in the same way that some nuts went bad in store whilst the accounts only showed the nuts received and the nuts shipped to the coast, and I saw no reason for doubting the truth of this explanation. The other accounts and registers had been kept mainly by the schoolmaster, and were both in good order and written up to date. A fuller statement of the accounts and a return of the imports are appended (Forms X and Y).

Should be done, but it pre-supposes the fixing of a price for coir.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Bad nuts to be written off at once.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

111. *Pitti.*—The small reef and sand bank of Pitti lying about 15 miles to the north-west of Kavarathi is nominally attached to this island. With the permission of the Amin the islanders are in the habit of visiting it for fishing purposes and, during the months of Medom and Edavom, to collect the eggs of the numerous sea birds that frequent it. The Agathi and Amini islanders, however, also visit it at this time for the same purpose. We passed it upon the 11th March on our way from Agathi to Kavarathi at a distance of about 5 miles to southward; but as it is merely a low sand bank and without vegetation of any kind, it was barely discernible. With the glass, however, I could make out the line of the reefs and saw large numbers of sea fowl flying about. As Captain Phipps suggested that it would be advisable to set up some land-mark to attract the attention of mariners, I have ordered the Kavarathi Amin to have a pile of stones, some 10 feet high, set up on the highest point of the sand bank and to fix a stout post in the centre, some 10 feet or so higher. Such a mark will also be of great use to the islanders themselves. Some Melacheries complained that the Amin did not grant permission to Melacheries to go there to fish or gather eggs. The Amin admitted doing so, stating that they were wanted at home and should attend to their proper duties. I have ordered him for the future to make no such invidious distinctions between the various classes, and that the privilege should be granted to all according to the priority of their applications.

Approved.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

112. SUHELI.—About 40 miles to the south-west of Kavarathi lies the coral shoal of Suheli or Suhelipar. The two small islands situated upon it were formerly the private property of Kavarathi islanders, but were many years ago confiscated by the Pandarom, which is now the sole proprietor. The management, however, has always been entrusted to the Rajah's agent at Kavarathi, and they are at present under the management of our Amin in this island. The lagoon is extensive, and the reefs that enclose it also enclose the small islands Valia Kara (big shore) and Cheria Kara (little shore), as they are called by the islanders, of which the first is situated at the northern and the latter at the southern extremity of the lagoon. As in Bangarom and Tinnagara the coral substratum is imperfect in both islands, so that no fresh water is procurable; but for the same reason the soil is exceptionally damp and fertile. The level of both islands is extremely low, and I doubt much if the highest point in either is more than three feet above high-water mark. In size the northern island is perhaps, as its name implies, the larger of the two; but I had not sufficient time at my disposal to make a survey of it. It is completely overrun with jungles, throughout which scattered cocoanut trees occur. Unlike the jungle in the islands that have been already described, it contains no screw pine whatever, and in the centre of the island it consists of large trees of various kinds, the most common being a species of banian (*Ficus Indicus*). At the eastern and western extremities the jungle becomes smaller and is composed of the species of *Rhodadendron* called Kanni by the islanders. On the north the shore is composed of coral rock, and the vegetation overhangs the water. On the other shores the beach is sandy. I went all over the island and was much struck by the great fertility of the trees, considering that their cultivation is entirely neglected. Under many trees I picked up as many as 12 and 15 ripe nuts that had fallen since the nuts had been last collected (about two months previously), and a large number in various stages of growth were on the trees. From the number of rat-eaten nuts lying beneath the trees also I fancy they must be especially numerous in this island, where there is no check to their increase, and do no little damage. If the jungle were cleared and the island thoroughly planted up, I have not the slightest doubt but that this island would form one of the most

This is I think the first time this reef has been visited by a European Officer.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

productive cocoanut groves in the Laccadives; indeed the luxuriance of the forest jungle in the centre is a clear indication of the richness of the soil in that part of the island. I could not make any attempt at an enumeration of the trees, as I had no time at my disposal, but the number cannot be less than 1,000 of all sorts. At the western extremity of the island mixed up with the scrub jungle are a considerable number of young trees of about 10 years' growth, but only a few are as yet in bearing. In the centre of the island is the remains of a well, but it is now completely choked up, and a vigorous young cocoanut plant is rising up from the bottom.

113. CHERIAKARA.—The southern island has been surveyed, and a map showing the configuration of the island is herewith forwarded. The lie of the island is east and west and the greatest length about three-quarters of a mile, whilst the breadth at the widest point does not exceed quarter of a mile. The area is 81¾ acres. The beach is generally sandy, and the lagoon in its immediate neighbourhood is very shallow, especially on the south and east, where large sand flats are left dry at low tide. Unlike the northern island it contains no big jungle; indeed nothing to which the word jungle can be appropriately applied. There is a good deal of a small shrub about 5 feet in height, but its thickness does not exceed half an inch, and the remainder of the island is covered with coarse long grass, which might easily be completely cleared away by burning. In this island the well is still in a fair state of preservation. The water is very brackish, but I believe the islanders use it for cooking and sometimes drink it. Near the centre of the island, and about 100 yards from the eastern shore, there is an extensive shallow pond and marsh of stagnant water surrounded by a dense fringe of the small scrub above mentioned. It serves no useful purpose whatever, and I would suggest its being partially filled up with sand from the beach and planted when the extra dampness of the soil would, I believe, render cocoanut trees extremely fertile. I guessed the number of trees in this island at between 2,000 and 3,000 of all kinds, and they are quite as fruitful as those of the northern island, if not more so.

114. Suheli is frequently visited by islanders from Kavarathi on account of the excellent fishing in the lagoon, and occasionally by people from Agathi and Amani for the same purpose. Besides fish, the turtle and tortoise are both abundant, and the reefs produce large quantities of cowries, though their collection is for the present abandoned. These fishing visits usually extend over a period of several weeks, during which time the islanders occupy temporary sheds on the north-western shore of the southern island, and the large heaps of fish bones and other refuse here bear ample witness to their occupation. For drinking purposes I fancy they usually pluck the tender nuts from the neighbouring trees; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the landing place not a nut of any size was to be seen on any of the trees at the time of my visit. As it is the trees nearest the landing place and not those at a distance that they strip, it is clear that the islanders regard this appropriation as a privilege to which they are entitled. In the lease of the islands granted to some of the Kavarathi chief men, this privilege is reserved to those visiting the island for fishing as a common right. The turtle are caught for their oil, and their abundance is evident from the fact that the crew of the island boat that accompanied the steamer captured three large turtles in less than an hour while the steamer was getting up steam to come away, which they made us a present of. Besides one or two open sheds there is in this island a mosque of rude construction and the tomb of a pious Tangal, held in much veneration by the islanders. Many miracles are ascribed to him and it is especially common to invoke his aid in storms or when distressed by adverse winds. The Kavarathi people who accompanied us informed my clerks that when in a storm they make a vow to visit the shrine of this saint, the sea at once goes down and the winds become favorable. Some domestic fowls were brought formerly to the island, but their descendants are now perfectly wild. One of my clerks saw one which disappeared at once, but when I made a search in hopes of getting a shot I came upon none.

115. When I left the coast I was under the impression that one of my duties would be to found a colony from Kavarathi in Suheli. When I arrived at Kavarathi, however, and questioned those who had mentioned their desire to colonize this island, they all stated that they only wanted lands, and that as there was no good water they could not settle there with their families at present. As I knew nothing of the island or its resources I declined to take any steps in the matter without further inquiry, and since my return I have rented out both islands for Rs. 350 to three of the chief men of Kavarathi until the 31st March 1881, by which time a decision can be arrived at as to what is the best course to pursue (*vide* Forms G and G_3). Two courses appear open for the development of these islands, and I believe that they are well worth the trouble. The first and easy plan is to adopt the suggestion of the islanders and grant out both islands in blocks to persons from Kavarathi upon the usual cowle conditions, but I think the planting up clauses should be made more stringent. The condition in the forms of cowle granted in the main islands that the grant is forfeited if the land be not cleared and planted up within the term fixed is not sufficient; and I would recom-

The cowle system should be introduced.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

mend the addition of a penal clause. During the term fixed in the cowle for clearing and planting up, the rent might be reduced in consideration of the extra expense of planting up the whole land in so short a time; and to prevent the islanders taking advantage of the reduction to take the lands for a few years and then relinquishing them without making any attempt to reclaim or improve them, the penalty for so doing might be fixed at a sum considerably greater than the full rental would have been. In the case of lands in the northern island, in consideration of the greater expense and labor required for clearing the large jungle, the cowle term might be fixed at from five to seven years. It might also happen that having property in the island necessitating their residence therein for a considerable time in each year, the islanders would make further and successful attempts to find better water than that of the present well, when no doubt some would build houses and take over their families. The great difficulty in the way of this scheme is the fact that whilst there would be lots of applicants for lands in the southern island, none will be found for lands in the northern one. This may, however, be got over by giving out only the southern island on cowle at first and leasing the northern one. I did not make inquiries in Kavarathi as to the rent the islanders would pay, but I do not doubt that an average rental of two annas six pies per bearing tree, or Rs. 15 per 100 trees, would be obtained. Such grants of land would also be eagerly sought for, not only on account of the produce of the trees, but also for the right of going to this island for fishing, which very valuable privilege depends mainly at present upon the pleasure of the Amin, but which I would recommend to be accorded to the holders of lands in the island, provided notice to that effect is given by them to the Amin. Should the Rajah of Cannanore object to such an alienation of these islands, or if it be not thought advisable, I would propose that the islands be cleared and planted up thoroughly which will probably not cost more than Rs. 2,000. Such an expenditure would, I believe, in the course of ten or twelve years turn out an extremely profitable investment, as an additional revenue of Rs. 750 per annum at least would be obtained thereby. This sum could be obtained for 5,000 trees at Rs. 15 per 100 trees, and fully that number could be planted for Rs. 2,000. This plan would be particularly advantageous in the case of the southern island, as I believe fifty coolies could clear and plant up the whole in about a month.

I am not quite convinced of the necessity for this penal clause but I am open to conviction. The point should be fully discussed at the next visit on the spot with the islanders. And the following remarks occur to me:—

1.—Have the islanders to whom cowles have been given not received more land than they can manage and properly cultivate?

2.—If the reply to Query I is that the quantity of land held by each man is *not* excessive, then —

(*a*) would it be the best policy by a penal clause to compel him, or

(*b*) by giving additional advantages such as advances of money to persuade him to plant up and fulfil the conditions of his cowle? If the form of cowle in use, in short, can be improved, let us improve it.

Vide paragraph 105.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

If the people have not the requisite capital this suggestion is a good one. The real workers are the Melacheries; if the Cowledars fail to fulfil their leases, then why not give out the lands to the Melacheries, granting advances to be repaid? I am opposed to undertaking reclamations by direct agency. The above is another suggestion which should be debated on the spot at next visit.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

116. Having left Kavarathi before dawn upon the 14th March, we arrived at Suheli about noon on the same day when the steamer anchored inside the lagoon near the northern island and my establishment went off to the southern island as they heard there was water there. In the afternoon I went over the northern island with Captain Phipps whilst the crew were engaged in collecting fallen rat-eaten nuts for fuel. An old teak mast was lying upon the shore of this island that had been found by our pilot on a previous visit bumping about on the reef and brought by him to the place where we saw it. It had evidently been the mast of a large vessel, and the hatchet marks showed that it had been cut away. There was nothing, however, to show to what vessel it had belonged, and as small shells, &c., were adhering to it, it had probably been in the water some years. I have sold it to the pilot who recovered it for a small sum which he was directed to pay to the Kavarathi Amin on his return to that island. On the following day I visited the southern island which was surveyed, and next morning (16th March) we proceeded on our voyage to Minicoy where we arrived on the afternoon of the 17th.

117. MINICOY.—The island of Minicoy situated in latitude 8° 17′ north and longitude 73° 19′ east is distant about 240 miles from Calicut. Though a dependency of the Cannanore family and so classed with the Laccadive group, it is situated about midway between the Laccadives proper and the Maldives, and the inhabitants belong to the latter race and speak Mahl. In appearance and in their dress, manners, and customs they differ entirely from the inhabitants of the other islands of the Rajah. The island of Minicoy is long and narrow and in shape somewhat resembles a crescent, the convex of which faces east, whilst on the west there is a magnificent lagoon. The extreme length of the island I would estimate at about 7 miles, whilst at the widest point its breadth cannot much exceed half a mile. These figures are, however, only guessed as it was so late in the season that we could not prolong our stay and enter upon survey operations. About the centre of the island on the western shore are situated the houses of the islanders which, being built in streets, form a compact little village. The lagoon is deep and not very difficult to navigate, so that the *Margaret Northcote* was brought to anchor opposite the village and only

about 70 yards from the beach. To the south of the main island and separated from it by a channel about ¼ of a mile wide is a small island called Viringilly to which small-pox patients are transported to prevent the epidemic spreading in the village. It contains some 150 trees, the produce of which belongs to the Mailuth mosque situated at the southern extremity of the island. The only appreciable change of configuration in progress appears to be the enlargement of the island near the Cutcherry. The Amin informed me that he could remember when the sea was where the new Cutcherry now stands about 30 yards above high-water mark.

118. *Village.*—As stated above the houses of the people are built adjoining each other in rows. The rows run parallel to each other from the beach inland or east and west and are eight in number, each of which has a distinct name. One long cross road and several smaller lanes intersect the village. The walls of the houses are of rubble and plastered as in Kalpeni, but the style of architecture is quite different. Each has a long verandah running throughout its whole length off which the various rooms open. In front is a small yard which is fenced or walled off from the street and the entrance protected by a tatty screen. The houses of the wealthy have kitchens and store-houses attached to them, and also wells inside their yard. The poorer classes get their water from public wells in the streets or from the well of the nearest wealthy man. In addition one occasionally comes across wells in the uninhabited parts of the island apparently made for public convenience, to each of which there belongs a long stick with a wooden cup at the end to draw water with. The wells are all square in shape and the sides built up and plastered; the water obtained from them is excellent; there are also six large built tanks with parapets and steps used for bathing purposes; the village was in most excellent order as regards conservancy at the time of our visit, the streets being apparently swept daily and no bad smells to be encountered when walking about amongst the houses. The faultless cleanness of everything indeed led me strongly to suspect that they were not in their every-day condition.

119. *Natural Products.*—No grain is cultivated save a few small plots of cholum, and the cultivation upon which the islanders almost entirely depend is as in the other islands that of the cocoanut palm with which the whole island is more or less planted up. In the Pandarom plantations there is a considerable amount of jungle interspersed with cocoanut trees. The wealthier islanders possess gardens which are secured against depredators by strong fences and locked gates. I went over that of the Amin in which I observed plantains, pumpkins, brinjals, beans, chillies, cucumbers, limes and betel vines, all of which seemed to thrive excellently. There is also a small mango tree, but it has no fruit at present. The jungle products are much the same as in the other islands, but I did not observe any screw pine, although it may exist. The jungle contains many trees, of which the banian and wild almond are the chief. The I'tala plant already mentioned as found in Bangarom is also very common. The only marine product which calls for remark is the mass fish (Bonito), of which large quantities are annually cured and exported chiefly to Ceylon.

120. As Mr. Winterbotham in his report of May 1876, reviewed in G.O., No. 416 of 1877, in the Political Department, has given very full details respecting the peculiar manners and customs of the people of this island and of the various sources from which the Pandarom revenue is derived, I need make few remarks on these matters. The inhabitants are divided into three classes—Malikhans, Malumis or Thuckuras and Melacheries or Kohlus as they are called. The boat-owners and holders of valuable property from the Pandarom upon a light quit-rent belong to the first class. The Malumis are sailors and the Kohlus tree-climbers and servants. The Amin is by much the most influential man in the island, and besides maintaining strict order insists upon a certain amount of deference being paid him by the other islanders. In the island he and the Gumastah alone wore jackets as a mark of distinction, all others being prohibited from doing so whilst in the island, though out of it, *e.g.*, in Calicut, other Malikhans dress somewhat gaudily. Amongst the women also sumptuary distinctions prevail, the lowest class being strictly prohibited from wearing silver or gold ornaments. There is also a slight difference in the color of their dress, though the fashion is the same. In personal appearance the people differ considerably from the inhabitants of the northern islands, being much smaller in stature, darker, and having very round faces. In disposition they are quiet and obliging. There were no criminal cases awaiting disposal by me, and the only one case that appears to have come before the Amin during the year was one of affray, in which he fined each offender 4 rupees. He had not at the time authority to pass such a sentence, but I confirmed it, and during my visit conferred upon him, in the presence of the assembled islanders, the special powers granted to Island Amins by Mr. Winterbotham and subsequently sanctioned by Government. No civil disputes were brought before me, and none appear on the file of the Amin. Such cases are decided by the Kazi apparently to the general satisfaction of the people. Unlike most Mahomedan communities the people practise monogamy, and in their intercourse with persons of the other sex women enjoy as much freedom as they do in European countries. The language (Mahl) is that spoken in the Maldives, and bears, I believe, a close affinity to Singalese, but I am myself unacquainted with the latter language. The majority of the upper classes and a few of the Melacheries have learnt the Koran character in the mosque schools, and many of the men of

the upper classes have picked up a knowledge of Hindustani and Tamil in the course of their voyages to Ceylon and the Bay of Bengal. Only the Amin, the Gumastah, and an old woman who was taken from Malabar by the former Amin speak Malayalam. Both the former are bad hands at interpreting, and I did not try the lady. Of late years the health of the island has been excellent. There are three lunatics, one of whom is violent and always kept under restraint. The lepers, who at present number eighteen, are separated from the rest of the people. They occupy some huts on the western shore more than a mile to the north of the village, and a line is drawn south of which they cannot come. Regarding their present condition certain remarks are made in a following paragraph.

121. *Condition of the People.*—All the land in the island is the Jenmam of the Pandarom, and, with the exception of a small piece in the centre which has been leased out on a moderate quit-rent, is retained under the Pandarom management. The persons holding lands on rent from the Pandarom are all Malikhans, who again sub-rent to others. Every tree in this part of the island has the mark of its possessor cut upon it, so that disputes respecting the ownership of *trees* must be very rare. With the exception of the Malikhan *tree*-holders and the boat-owners who are well off, the people generally appear to be poor, the lower classes having to work from morning till evening to obtain their livelihood. In the evening it is no unusual thing to see women taking the jaggery and coir they have worked up during the day to the houses of the boat-owners and merchants from whom they receive rice, &c., in exchange. Though no complaints were made, I am much inclined to infer from this that the lot of the lower classes is a hard one, and, though perhaps they are fairly well treated by the capitalists, the latter have obviously good cause to prevent them from acquiring wealth and independence. One of the complaints made by the Amin on behalf of the people was that officers visiting the islands always visited Minicoy last and stayed there a very short time as if there was nothing to be done, and the other was that the village had become too limited for the population. They, therefore, requested that some portion of Pandarom lands might be given for building purposes. Such a course I consider will confer a great boon upon the lower classes if carried out on a liberal scale and may enable them to obtain their livelihood more easily than at present. At the same time, as they are willing both to pay rent and to improve the land, such grants will increase the revenue derived from the Pandarom property, the management of which is at present conducted on an expensive scale.

This fact shows what the property really consists of. Rights in the soil have yet to be created—*vide* paragraph 45.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

I would not introduce the cowle system into Minicoy until *all* the other islands have been settled. When introduced it will have to be done very cautiously. We must make it a success elsewhere before uprooting the existing state of society in Minicoy. House-sites may, however, be given and rent charged, but even this I would do cautiously and after mature consideration of the scheme to be adopted. A scheme for extending the village site should be part of the work at this island on the next visit.

(Signed) W. LOGAN.

122. I was unable myself from want of time to visit the residence of the lepers, but by my orders they were visited on the 20th of March by the Hospital Assistant who accompanied me. A list showing the number of cases with particulars of each is appended (*vide* Form I). The description given of their condition by the Dresser discloses a most melancholy state of things. No allowance is made for their support by the Pandarom, but their relatives are supposed to maintain them and all complained bitterly that they were starving. Their relatives on the other hand plead that they are unable from poverty to supply them regularly with rice and other food. Whilst the Dresser was there he informs me that a woman brought her brother, a leper, a basket of provisions which he examined. The supply consisted of a seer of rice, two cocoanuts, a small bundle of tobacco leaf, a few betel leaves and arecanuts, a little cocoanut oil and jaggery, a pot of water, and a small quantity of surma. When asked when she would return with fresh supplies she said "the day after to-morrow," and the lepers complained that they sometimes get their provisions only once in three or four days. I questioned the Amin about the matter and he admitted it to be true that their relatives were unable to support them, and stated that he himself occasionally sent them provisions as a present. It seems a pity that these helpless creatures, eighteen in number, should be compelled to suffer thus. I have therefore ordered the Amin to compel their relatives, when able, to support them properly; and also informed him that he may give them rice not exceeding one bag per month and charge it to the island revenue. I also sent them a bag of rice from the steamer immediately on receiving the Dresser's report. Under the circumstances, I hope that you will approve of what I have done.

123. *The Island Peons.*—The island peons petition that their pay may be raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0. The pay of the peons in all the other islands is Rs. 4, but they ask the increase upon the ground that living is more expensive in this island than in any of the other islands; and as I believe this to be the case, I recommend that their request be granted. The second complaint was made by the toddy-drawing Melacheries of the island. It is that the tax in jaggery that they now have to pay to the Pandarom is excessive. A Melachery not engaged in toddy-drawing pays about 20 lb. of coir, worth about a rupee, as poll-tax, whilst the Melachery drawing meerah from the trees of private persons pays a poll-tax of twenty-four adubas of jaggery, worth about 6 rupees, whilst by the island custom he has to pay seventy-two adubas of

jaggery to the tree-owner for sixteen trees. Under the old system they say that Melacheries drawing meerah from the trees of private persons were every other year allowed to draw from as many Pandarom trees in addition as they could, free of any extra tax. This has now been prohibited, and therefore they request that their tax may be reduced or their old privilege restored. The Amin recommends the reduction of the poll-tax for such Melacheries to eight adubas of jaggery or 2 rupees if the old privilege be not restored.

Why should not the old privilege be restored?
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

124. *Cutcherry.*—A new Cutcherry has been erected by the Amin at his own expense. It is a roomy and comfortable building built of quarried coral stones and very much superior to the Cutcherry of any other island. I do not know what the amount expended by the Amin building this Cutcherry is exactly, as he could not say at the time. He stated to me that he does not care whether the expense is defrayed by Government or not. But as I believe the old Cutcherry was a wretched building, I would recommend that the expense be borne by Government if under 250 rupees, and I believe the real amount is under that sum.

The cost should be ascertained.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

125. *The Vessel "Hydrose."*—As directed by your letter, No. 284, dated 29th January 1880, I made an attempt to sell the Pandarom vessel *Hydrose* at present out of repairs and lying disused in the lagoon. None of the wealthy islanders offered to purchase it on the ground that they had no money or that their trade with Bengal at present brought them no profit. Ali Malikhan himself declined to buy her on the ground that he would probably be called to account by the Rajah when the islands are restored. Either this or the great expense of repairing it is, I believe, the reason why the islanders generally refuse to bid for her, and it was impossible for me to persuade them to purchase, though I represented that there doing so might reasonably be considered by the Rajah as a benefit. Your letter directed me to send her to the Coast if no islander would buy her, but it was too late for her in her condition to make the voyage, and Ali Malikhan pointed out that she would find no purchaser on the Coast, as the rig and build is quite peculiar to this island and the Maldives. This is the case. The only people likely to purchase her are people from the Maldives; but it will be very difficult to get at them save through the Ceylon Government, and no doubt she must go very cheap as the Amin says she has been in existence all his life and is now in a bad condition.

Census Statement.

Years.	Number of Houses.	Population.							Number of		Number of Persons able to read Koran.		Number of Persons able to read Malayalam.		Number of Mosques.
		Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Males under twelve years.	Females under twelve years.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total.	Cattle.	Goat.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1880	508	822	1,220	607	546	1,429	1,766	3,195	1	10	328	444	480	601	18
1876	437	734	1,179	504	383	1,238	1,562	2,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not visited.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

126. *General Administration of Justice.*—Before closing this report I beg to add a few remarks upon the general administration of justice in the islands, or rather in the northern islands, as I exclude Minicoy. It is certain that the islanders are not at present very willing to submit to the jurisdiction of the Amins, and the latter all complain that the islanders do not obey them, and request that their hands may be strengthened. I took the opportunity therefore when in the islands to impress upon the people that disobedience to the order of the Amin would bring them under the provisions of the Penal Code, of which I read to them the sections relating to "Disobedience of Summons," &c., and pointed out that their duty was to obey, and if they received unjust treatment to appeal to the higher authorities. In Androth also some members of the most influential family opposed to the Amin were fined rather heavily by me for disobedience of summons. This is perhaps also an explanation of the number of undisposed of civil cases that appear on the file of the Amins, the defendants objecting to his jurisdiction and stating that they will wait till some Sahib comes. In other cases when both parties are influential, I fancy Amins find their way out of the difficulty of incurring the enmity of one or other by directing both parties to wait till the same event happens, and so cases drag along. I should hesitate, however, to place the power of vindicating their authority in the hands of the Amins themselves, such as the power of arresting and fining, or imprisoning those who disobey

their summons and refuse to plead before them, as I do not think the people would act thus if they thoroughly trusted in the honesty and impartiality of the Amins. The Rajah's Karyakars acted, I believe, in many cases in a very arbitrary manner, so that the islanders even now complain that it was almost impossible to obtain justice from them without paying heavily for it, and as our Amins are taken from the same class they may try to follow their example as far as lies in their power. The fear of the consequences, if detected, places them under greater restraint. I have directed the Amins in civil cases, when parties refuse to obey the order to attend when conveyed by the peon, to serve a written order upon the offender, and, if he then persist in his disobedience, to report the case for orders. In criminal cases I informed them that they should arrest the defendant if the circumstances of the case appeared to them to justify such a course and report the disobedience of the summons in the first instance in the same way. It is also to be borne in mind that as all the Amins belong to the jenmi class, they are only likely to lend their authority to keeping the lower classes in a proper state of subjection to their own order, and thus Kudians naturally object to disputes between them and their jenmies being settled by the Amins and Karnavars. The man who, I believe, tries hardest to do his duty fairly and honestly is the Amin of Androth, and he has many enemies among the wealthy (including the Komalath family, perhaps the most influential in the island in point of wealth and numbers), and the Kudians do not trust him very much in such disputes. If he were to decide many cases in favor of the latter, never mind how justly, he knows that he would probably raise such a storm of false complaints and misrepresentations respecting his conduct as would probably result in the loss of his post. The only way in which the system of administration can, in my opinion, be effectually improved is by the appointment of a superior officer holding the powers of a Second-class Magistrate and having authority to decide civil suits of all kinds, whose duty it would be to visit each of the four islands at least once in the year. The powers of the Amin could then be limited to much the same standard as those of the Amshom officials on the mainland. If this be not approved of as being too expensive, I would recommend that some simple Code of Procedure to be followed in the decision of cases by the Amins be prescribed. Any complex system would be quite beyond most of the present Amins whose ignorance and want of education is the chief obstacle to this plan. This might however be got over however by appointing some fairly educated man from the Coast as Gumastah where the present one is found incompetent as in the case of Kavarathi, and such men can, I think, be got for a salary of Rs. 15 per month. It would also, I think, be an improvement if the present Amins were transferred from their own island to another, and if instead of trial by Amin and Karnavars as at present, trial by Amin and jurors be introduced. The position of jurors or punchayetkars could be conferred upon some members of the lower classes as well as upon Karnavars, and this with the right of challenge and the administering of an oath to the jurors appointed to try a case would, in my opinion, go far to ensure impartial justice. As it is at present impossible in the absence of written records to review decisions, I would also recommend that the proceedings in criminal cases and all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds Rs. 10 should be in writing, and that depositions be signed by the witnesses in token of their correctness. I would also levy a small stamp duty upon plaints for sums over a certain amount, *e.g.*, Rs. 10, as I fear that false and frivolous complaints are at present much too common, and this might check persons from putting the law in motion without good cause. The duty should be *ad valorem*, and if all plaints were entered in a register like that kept by this office, which would also show the amount sued for and stamp duty paid, I do not think this course likely to lead to injustice or extortion.

A superior Magistrate is evidently not required at present. As regards civil suits, if the islands are visited every year as the Government have ordered, two or more of the officials who acccompany the European officer should have power to settle civil suits. An immediate appeal might be to the European officer, and failing that the case should not be taken up again.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Very doubtful. They would only use the opportunity (like the Coast men first sent over) to make a pile.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Impracticable. The decision should be left to the Amin alone in cases tried by him. Employing Karnavars as Punchayetkars should be stopped.
See paragraph 53 of my report in G.O., No. 72, dated 23rd February 1880.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Certainly.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

Costs should be awarded in frivolous cases, and smart fines in false cases. Stamp duties need not yet be introduced.
(Signed) W. LOGAN.

127. In conclusion, I beg to express my great regret that this report has been so long delayed. I commenced to write it soon after my return, but have met with continual interruption, having always had other duties to attend to since my return to to the Coast.

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
with reference to letter, No. 519, dated 17th February 1881.

Read—the following letter from SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to G. McWATTERS, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated 8th March 1881.

IN reply to your note of 1st October I had written to you on 30th December and 17th January 1881 and brought to your notice the grievances which my swaroopam (family) and myself are laboring under. Since Mr. Logan's letter, No. 60, in reply to the said notes of mine, does not afford me any satisfactory remedy, I take this opportunity of addressing you a second time.

2. On account of the arrears of peishcush due from me, the Government have, by their Proceedings of 2nd March 1876, No. 594, attached and taken possession of the islands with a determination to keep the same under them until the arrears shall be paid.

3. Owing to the islands being thus taken possession of by the Government, my income has been considerably lessened and I am put to much loss, and I think it will take much time before the Government will be able to collect the arrears and restore the islands to me.

4. Without the produce of the islands my revenue falls considerably short of the expenses.

5. This can be testified to by an examination of the receipts and disbursements in my accounts.

6. I have now with me the sum due from me for the islands. I therefore express my wish to you that the Government will, as said in their Proceedings, accept the sum and restore the islands to me.

7. I hope that you will take the matter into your consideration and move the Government to give back the islands to me.

8. My revenue has been considerably lessened by the Proceedings of the Government contrary to the terms of the Karar between us; the debts incurred by my predecessors caused the peishcush to fall in arrears and made me unable to pay them until the present time.

9. I have now collected the sum and taken this step lest I should be put to any loss and inconvenience of the kind in future.

10. I therefore request that you will be kind enough to move the Government to accept my offer and restore the islands to me.

TRUE TRANSLATION submitted to the Board of Revenue for orders.

Under paragraph 2 of letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 2nd March 1876, No. 594-P., embodied in Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 18th May 1876, No. 281, the islands were to remain under attachment until the arrears were cleared off, and the restoration of the islands to Ali Rajah and his successors was to be conditional on his engaging to retain the agency and system introduced by the British Government.

CALICUT,
16th March 1881.

(Signed) G. McWATTERS,
Acting Collector.

Read—the following letter from G. McWATTERS, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to E. GIBSON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 29th March 1881, No. 952.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Laccadive Islands for Fasli 1289 (1879-80).

2. Mr. Brodie visited the islands in the latter part of the year and his report has already been submitted to the Board.

3. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the administration of the islands since the date of their attachment by Government are shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts in—			
Fasli 1285	44,340	12	6
„ 1286	85,716	15	3
„ 1287	67,748	14	7
„ 1288	52,423	5	8
„ 1289	74,121	4	5
Total ..	3,24,351	4	5
Deduct Charges in—			
Fasli 1285	40,570	7	7
„ 1286	43,432	13	9
„ 1287	1,09,620	9	8
„ 1288	50,387	12	0
„ 1289	70,775	3	7
Total ..	3,14,786	14	7
Net balance in cash at close of Fasli 1289	9,564	5	10

The island account for arrears of Government revenue now stands—

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance of arrears when the islands were taken over by Government	59,426	4	0
Add instalments that have since fallen due	75,000	4	7
Total ..	1,34,426	8	7
Deduct on account of the compensation for Amini up to the end of Fasli 1288	36,750	0	0
And payments made in cash in Faslis 1287 and 1289 ..	60,000	0	0
Total ..	96,750	0	0
Balance of revenue due for the islands	37,676	8	7

4. The following table exhibits the receipts and charges for each island since they were taken under management :—

Islands.	Receipts.					
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1288.	Fasli 1289.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agathi	6,446 11 4	17,496 3 1	13,690 1 6	6,120 4 6	12,031 10 1	55,784 14 6
Kavarathi	10,174 15 11	26,125 13 5	20,023 1 7	8,632 15 8	16,480 9 9	81,437 8 4
Androth	10,143 14 11	25,201 2 4	21,590 12 0	10,414 5 1	17,931 14 4	85,282 0 8
Kalpeni	5,557 9 10	9,225 8 7	10,749 6 10	3,080 4 11	8,221 5 2	36,834 3 4
Minicoy	11,777 11 4	7,416 5 8	1,695 8 8	12,675 7 6	13,219 10 3	46,784 11 5
Mainland	239 13 2	251 14 2	...	11,500 0 0	17 13 10	12,009 9 2
Total ...	44,340 12 6	85,716 15 3	67,748 14 7	52,423 5 8	67,902 15 5	3,18,132 15 5
Deduct Negative Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Positive Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Islands.	Charges.						Balance.	
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1287.	Fasli 1288.	Fasli 1289.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agathi	8,151 5 5	9,033 3 6	11,884 10 4	10,077 3 5	10,057 7 7	49,203 14 3	6,581 0 3	...
Kavarathi	9,285 2 3	11,787 14 3	14,207 7 0	13,665 5 1	13,520 14 8	62,466 11 3	18,970 13 1	...
Androth	11,102 11 1	13,498 2 7	15,464 14 9	16,977 2 1	14,766 15 4	71,809 13 10	13,472 2 10	...
Kalpeni	6,202 2 1	5,315 4 11	8,400 11 9	7,342 9 3	8,007 9 3	35,268 5 3	1,565 14 1	...
Minicoy	4,769 0 2	2,947 15 11	1,642 5 1	1,767 7 6	1,570 6 1	12,697 2 9	34,087 8 8	...
Mainland	1,060 2 7	850 4 7	58,020 8 9	558 0 8	22,851 14 8	83,340 15 3	...	71,331 6 1
Total ...	40,570 7 7	43,432 13 9	1,09,620 9 8	50,387 12 0	70,775 3 7	3,14,786 14 7	74,677 6 11	71,331 6 1
DeductNegativeBalance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,331 6 1	...
Net Positive Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,346 0 10	...

5. *Revenue.*—The receipts and charges connected with coir, cocoanuts, and cowries are shown below. The net revenue was Rs. 16,396-15-11. It will be seen the cowrie monopoly as usual is a dead loss:—

—	Fasli 1289. Receipts.	Fasli 1289. Charges.	Balance. Positive.	Balance. Negative.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Coir Yarn	43,352 7 4	40,530 14 11	2,821 8 5	...
2. Cocoanuts	14,785 9 10	697 5 8	14,088 4 2	...
3. Cowries	1,115 14 4	1,628 11 0	...	512 12 8
Total ...	59,253 15 6	42,856 15 7	16,909 12 7	512 12 8
Deduct Negative Balance.	...	...	512 12 8	...
Net Positive Balance ...	...	...	16,396 15 11	...

6. The quantities of coir yarn imported from each island and remaining unsold in store at the close of the fasli under report are exhibited in the following table:—

Islands.	Fasli 1289. Coir. CDS.	MDS.	LB.
Agathi	84	4	27
Kavarathi	111	1	22
Androth	118	1	11
Kalpeni	78	15	12
Minicoy	0	0	10
Total ...	392	3	26

The coir yarn shown in the above statement was sold in the present fasli and it fetched Rs. 12,272-3-2.

7. The quantity of tortoise shell purchased from the islanders during the year under report was only $8\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and cost Rs. 16-8-0, which, when sold, fetched Rs. 37-2-0.

8. The only other items of receipts deserving of notice are enumerated below:—

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
(1)	69 12 0	(3)	252 12 0	(5)	1,012 14 2
(2)	82 8 0	(4)	69 0 0	(6)	17 13 10

	RS. A. P.
(a)	68 8 0
(b)	1 4 0
	69 12 0

Item No. 1 is composed of the marginally noted two sums, the first of which is the value of the Pandarom lands sold, and the other is the sale proceeds of the tools taken by Mr. Brodie for use on the island.

Item No. 2 is the value of rice sold to Kavarathi islanders by Mr. Winterbotham.

Item No. 3 is the value of trees and improvements paid by a plaintiff in a suit, which the defendant having refused to receive was credited to account.

Item No. 4 is made up of the marginally-noted two sums, the first of which is the value collected for the trees restored to the tenants, the trees being found to have been planted by them on the boundaries of Pandarom lands, and the other is the sale proceeds of timber taken from the sea.

RS.	A.	P.
24	0	0
45	0	0
69	0	0

Item No. 5 comprises the marginally-noted four sums, the first of which is the freight of the Pandarom vessel *Hydross Odi* of Minicoy, the second is the value of coir sold by the Amin on the island, the third is the sale proceeds of the rice received from the Minicoy vessel owners, and the fourth is also the sale proceeds of the "Maas fish and Jaggery" received from the island.

RS.	A.	P.
600	0	0
56	4	0
188	14	7
167	11	7
1,012	14	2

Item No. 6 represents the sum recredited in the accounts, being the balance of the deposit made with the Sea Customs Superintendent to meet petty expenses.

9. *Charges.*—The main item is the charges incurred in purchasing the monopoly coir. The prices paid during the year under report were the same as those mentioned in paragraph 10 of the report for Fasli 1288. The price of rice varied during the year under report from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 per sack.

10. The quantities of coir yarn imported and paid for from each island in the year under report and the quantities sold and which remain in store are shown in the following statement:—

Islands.	Quantity imported and paid for.			Quantity sold.			Quantity remaining in Store.		
	CDS.	MDS.	LB.	CDS.	MDS.	LB.	CDS.	MDS.	LB.
Agathi	284	12	16	200	7	17	84	4	27
Kavarathi	401	12	10	290	10	16	111	1	22
Androth	437	9	18	319	8	7	118	1	11
Kalpeni	204	16	10	126	0	26	78	15	12
Minicoy	11	6	21	11	6	11	0	0	10
Total ...	1,339	17	19	947	13	21	392	3	26

11. The next item of charge is Rs. 697-5-8 spent for collecting and bringing over to mainland the cocoanuts, the produce of the Pandarom lands. The following statement will show the details for each island:—

Islands.	FASLI 1289.			
	Number.	Charge.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Agathi	1,18,040	177	0	11
Kavarathi	30,250	45	5	11
Androth	53,632	80	7	2
Kalpeni	...	...		
Minicoy	6,53,294	394	7	8
Total ...	8,55,216	697	5	8

The number of cocoanuts received from Minicoy during the Fasli 1288 was 434,132 (*vide* statement subjoined to paragraph 12 of the report for that fasli), and from this it would appear that the trees have since greatly improved.

12. The price paid for cowries during the fasli under report was four annas per seer as shown in paragraph 14 of the report for Faslis 1286 and 1287.

13. The subjoined statement exhibits the quantity received from each island and the amount paid :—

Islands.	Fasli 1289.					
	Quantity.			Value.		
	CDS.	MDS.	LB.	RS.	A.	P.
Agathi	4	4	4	284	13	0
Kavarathi ...	0	1	5	4	8	0
Androth ...	0	17	3	65	5	0
Kalpeni ...	19	13	8	1,274	1	0
Minicoy ...	...			...		
Total ...	24	15	20	1,628	11	0

14. The Sea Custom House charges amounted to Rs. 454-9-3 and was made up of the following items :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Boat-hire for landing coir yarn, cowries, cocoanuts, &c., at Calicut	188	3	9
Cooly-hire for weighing coir yarn, cowries, &c., and counting out cocoanuts	223	8	7
Sundries	42	12	11
Total ...	454	9	3

15. The only other item requiring detailed notice is a charge of Rs. 13,787-14-1 under "Sundries." The sum debitable to each island is given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Agathi	317	9	2
2. Kavarathi	317	9	2
3. Androth	317	9	1
4. Kalpeni	397	8	10
5. Minicoy	317	8	9
6. Mainland	12,120	1	1
Total ...	13,787	14	1

Items Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are the moiety of the provisions supplied to S.S. *Margaret Northcote*, the godown rent paid on the coir stowed in the Custom-house, and the expense incurred in tattying a shed in which coir was stored.

Item No. 4 comprises the above charges and the cost of repairs to the Amin's Cutcherry.

Item No. 5 is the same as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Item No. 6 is composed of Rs. 11,500, the sum repaid on account of the advance received (*vide* paragraph 9 of the report for Fasli 1288), the amount, Rs. 607-1-1, paid to the Cannanore Municipality being the tax due by Ali Rajah, and the cost of telegrams, viz., Rs. 13.

16. The following statement shows the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of and still pending:—

Islands.	Civil Cases.		Criminal Cases.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Agathi	55	20	...	...
Kavarathi ...	16	24	1	1
Androth ...	20	34	1	...
Kalpeni ...	9	3	1	...
Minicoy ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	81	3	1

GENERAL REMARKS.

17. As the Board are aware, a proposition has been made by Sultan Ali Rajah, who appears somehow to have gathered together money for the purpose to pay off the island arrears and take over the direct management again.

18. I think it would be a step to be afterwards regretted if the islands were handed back to him before they have been properly surveyed, the Pandaorm lands settled, and the administration more firmly established, for he will be bound, under G.O., Political Department, No. 281, dated 18th May 1876, to retain the agency and the system of fiscal and judicial administration introduced by the British Government.

19. Government Order, dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72, reviewing the Administration Reports for Faslis 1286, 1287, and 1288 together, was not received in time to enable me to send a proper survey party with Mr. Brodie, as Mr. Brodie had already started. Otherwise I think the survey work of all the islands, except Minicoy, would have been completed and the Pandarom lands leased out on the system of improving leases approved by Government. Mr. Brodie worked indefatigably during his short stay at the different islands, but he was unnecessarily hampered with survey work, which should have been done by a regular survey establishment.

20. If the islands are not to be restored, a strong survey party should accompany the next officer and an endeavour made to complete the work once for all even as regards Minicoy.

21. *Conduct of the Island Establishments.*—With the exception of the island of Kavarathi, the island establishments appear to have worked satisfactorily during the year. Mr. Brodie reports the Amin of Kavarathi as ignorant and quarrelsome, and the Island Gumastah as incompetent. Steps will be taken to secure more qualified men for the posts.

22. *Increased Power of Amíns.*—There has been no opportunity yet of judging how the increased powers lately granted to the Amins (*vide* paragraph 8 of the Government Order above quoted) have been exercised. This point will be particularly noticed in next year's report.

23. *Schools.*—The schools have not done well. The school opened by Mr. Winterbotham with thirty-six boys in Androth was found by Mr. Brodie with only fourteen boys on the rolls. The Agathi school which began with thirty had come down to three, and Kavarathi school to have been closed for two months and the schoolmaster doing the Amin's work. Mr. Brodie observed, however, especially in Agathi, that the mosque schools were well attended, and this has given rise to the suggestion that perhaps the two classes of schools might be successfully combined. I was discussing the matter lately with the Moplah Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Calicut

Circle, and he seems to think that the combination of the schools will present no difficulty. The new combined school should be held in the same building in which the principal mosque school is now held or in some place contiguous to it, and the Mosque schoolmaster paid a small sum monthly, chiefly for his influence, for these Mosque schoolmasters can teach nothing but the Koran. An attempt will accordingly be made in each island this year to see how this combined system works.

24. *Census.*—The census schedules have not been received yet from the islands. The figures Mr. Brodie arrived at will be found in his report.

25. *Vaccination.*—The subjoined statement shows the extent of vaccine operations performed by the Hospital Assistant who attended Mr. Brodie during his visit to the islands. Of the 441 cases, 364 were successful, and the result of the rest was unknown at the time he left the islands.

Islands.	Total Number of Children vaccinated.	Number of Successful Cases.	Result unknown.
Androth ...	236	231	5
Kalpeni ...	100	75	25
Agathi ..	105	58	47
Kavarathi ...	No operation.		
Minicoy ..	Do.		

26. *Register of Island Boats' Crews, &c.*—The most difficult suits to settle in the islands are those involving the question of Jenmi and Kudian, or landlord and tenant. The partition suits and dower suits present no difficulty, but it seems, especially lately, to be almost impossible to decide satisfactorily who are Kudians and whose Kudians they are. To facilitate the determination of such cases I have, as suggested by Mr. Brodie, ordered a register to be kept by the Sea Custom Superintendents of the crews of all island boats.

27. Mr. Brodie has raised the question in his report (*vide* paragraph 127) as to the appointment of an officer of the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar on about Rs. 70 a month to have charge over all the islands (as is now the case with the group attached to South Canara) and relegating the present Amins to their proper functions of Village Munsifs or Adigaries. I must say that I am not satisfied with the present system myself, but I am not aware how the South Canara system has worked, and Mr. Logan holds the opinion that a superior Magistrate is not wanted at present. If the islands are visited each year as Government desire, but which has not hitherto been quite practicable, he thinks that the native officials accompanying the European officer should in the first instance dispose of all civil suits, an immediate appeal lying to the European officer and with this such suits should end. This would be sufficient if there were a certainty of a yearly visit by a European officer accompanied by two or three competent native officials and with time at their disposal, which I trust will be the case when the islands are surveyed and the Pandarom lands settled. It must be remembered however that the cowle system is on its trial. Mr. Brodie found that the lands granted on cowle by Mr. Winterbotham in Kavarathi had had little done to them owing to the incorrigible laziness of the Kavarathi islanders. The terms of the cowles granted in this island will now be strictly enforced.

28. In regard to Minicoy, it is proposed next trip, after finishing the little work that remains to be done on the other islands, to take it on hand and survey the island and divide it into plots and grant the plots on lease as suggested by Mr. Winterbotham. There was no time last trip to do anything at Minicoy, and, as stated before, the Government Order was received too late to direct Mr. Brodie to go there sooner.

29. Early orders are requested respecting this year's trip and the placing of a proper steamer at my disposal to enable a survey party to be got ready to accompany the European officer. I would suggest November this year as the best month in which the expedition should start.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Charges on account of the Laccadive Islands from 1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880—Fasli 1289.

Headings.	Agathi.		Kavarathi.		Androth.	
	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
I. Coir ... ... Candies.	284 12 6	8,658 13 3	401 12 10	12,600 14 7	437 9 18	13,555 12 10
II. Cocoanuts ... ... Nos.	118,040	177 0 11	30,250	45 5 11	53,632	80 7 2
III. Cowries ... ... Candies.	4 4 4	284 13 0	0 1 5	4 8 0	0 17 3	65 5 0
IV. Tortoise Shell ... ... lb.	7¼	14 8 0	...	...	1	2 0 0
V. Freight, Ship and Pilot charges debitable to each Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sea Custom House charges debitable to each Island	...	88 9 3	...	97 2 1	...	109 10 9
VII. Pay of Establishment	...	512 4 0	...	400 0 0	...	630 0 0
VIII. Establishment, Miscellaneous Charges. (a) Stationery ...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	2 10 6
(b) Travelling Charges.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Sundry	...	2 10 0	...	55 6 11	...	3 8 0
IX. Payment to Government on account of Arrears due by Ali Rajah	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. Advance Recoverable	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI. Sundry	...	317 9 2	...	317 9 2	...	317 9 1
Total ...	...	10,057 7 7	...	13,520 14 8	...	14,766 15 4

Statement showing the Charges on account of the Laccadive Islands from 1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880—Fasli 1289—(*Continued*).

Headings.		Kalpeni. Quantity or Weight.	Kalpeni. Value.	Minicoy. Quantity or Weight.	Minicoy. Value.	Mainland. Quantity or Weight.	Mainland. Value.	Total. Quantity or Weight.	Total. Value.
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
I. Coir	Candies.	204 16 10	5,693 1 10	11 6 21	22 4 5	...	...	1,399 17 19	40,530 14 11
II. Cocoanuts	Nos.	...	...	653,294	394 7 8	...	...	855,216	697 5 8
III. Cowries	Candies.	19 13 8	1,274 1 0	...	...	...	...	24 15 20	1,628 11 0
IV. Tortoise Shell	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8¼	16 8 0
V. Freight, Ship and Pilot charges debitable to each Island		...	...	...	148 7 8	...	...	...	148 7 8
VI. Sea Custom House charges debitable to each Island		...	73 15 7	...	85 3 7	...	...	...	454 9 3
VII. Pay of Establishment		...	420 0 0	...	602 0 0	...	701 12 8	...	3,266 0 8
VIII. Establishment, Miscellaneous Charges (a) Stationery ...		...	...	...	...	...	16 0 11	...	19 15 5
(b) Travelling Charges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Sundry		...	98 14 0	...	0 6 0	...	14 0 0	...	174 12 11
IX. Payment to Government on account of Arrears due by Ali Rajah ...		...	...	...	...	...	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0
X. Advance Recoverable		...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0
XI. Sundry		...	397 8 10	...	317 8 9	...	12,120 1 1	...	13,787 14 1
Total ...		...	8,007 9 3	...	1,570 6 1	...	22,851 14 8	...	70,775 3 7

CALICUT,
29th March 1881.

(Signed) E. C. RAWSON,
for Acting Collector.

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Balance in hand from last year	6,218 5 0	
	Receipts	67,902 15 5	
			74,121 4 5
	Charges	70,775 3 7	
Cash in hand carried forward to Fasli 1290.	Treasury	3,346 0 10	
	Agathi	..	
	Kavarathi	..	
	Androth	..	
	Kalpeni	..	
	Minicoy	..	
	Mainland	..	
			74,121 4 5

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts on account of the Laccadive Islands from 1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880—Fasli 1289.

Headings.	Agathi. Quantity or Weight.	Agathi. Value.	Kavarathi. Quantity or Weight.	Kavarathi. Value.	Androth. Quantity or Weight.	Androth. Value.	Kalpeni. Quantity or Weight.	Kalpeni. Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Balance in hand brought forward from Fasli 1288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Coir ... Balance of last fasli. Candies.	93 13 20	2,814 15 8	148 8 14	4,478 6 11	197 16 6	5,966 7 9	62 12 19	1,883 10 4
I. Coir ... Receipts of this fasli. ,,	200 7 17	6,580 15 7	290 10 16	9,506 0 11	319 8 7	10,487 3 7	126 0 26	4,118 9 10
II. Cocoanuts ... ... Nos.	118,040	2,106 10 4	30,250	335 4 6	53,632	983 2 7	...	...
III. Cowries. Balance of last fasli. Candies.	4 8 3	205 7 9	0 7 8	16 11 5	0 9 1	19 14 3	25 17 16	1,203 8 2
III. Cowries. Receipts of this fasli. ,,	4 4 4	190 12 1	0 1 5	2 15 3	0 17 3	32 10 2	19 13 8	889 8 10
IV. Tortoise Shell ... ... lb.	7½	32 14 0	...	...	1	4 4 0	...	...
V. Rents	...	8 6 8	...	1,952 2 9	...	65 10 0	...	...
VI. Fines	...	21 12 0	...	106 8 0	...	119 14 0	...	57 0 0
Sundry	...	69 12 0	...	82 8 0	...	252 12 0	...	69 0 0
Total ...	...	12,031 10 1	...	16,480 9 9	...	17,931 14 4	...	8,221 5 2
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Receipts on account of the Laccadive Islands from 1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880—Fasli 1289—(*Continued*).

Headings.	Minicoy.		Mainland.		Total.	
	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
	10	11	12	13	14	15
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Balance in hand brought forward from Fasli 1288	...	...	...	...	...	6,218 5 0
I. Coir. Balance of last fasli ... ... Candies.	...	...	...	...	502 11 3	15,143 8 8
I. Coir. Receipts of this fasli ... ... "	11 6 11	389 6 3	...	...	947 13 21	31,082 4 2
II. Cocoanuts... ... ... Nos.	653,294	11,360 8 5	...	...	855,216	14,785 9 10
III. Cowries. Balance of last fasli ... ... Candies.	...	...	...	...	31 2 0	1,445 9 7
III. Cowries. Receipts of this fasli ... ... "	...	...	...	...	24 15 20	1,115 14 4
IV. Tortoise Shell ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	8½	37 2 0
V. Rents	...	448 13 5	...	...	...	2,475 0 10
VI. Fines	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	313 2 0
Sundry	...	1,012 14 2	...	17 13 10	...	1,504 12 0
Total ...	...	13,219 10 3	...	17 13 10	...	67,902 15 5
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	74,121 4 5

CALICUT,
29th March 1881.

(Signed) E. C. RAWSON,
for Acting Collector.

Resolution—

THE first point that demands consideration at the hands of Government is the proposal of the Rajah of Cannanore, submitted with the Collector's letter of the 16th March, to pay up the balance of his arrears of Peishcush and to resume the management of his estate in the islands.

2. A reference to the Proceedings of Government, under date 18th May 1876, No. 281, Political Department, will show that the Government of India assented to the islands remaining in sequestration until the arrears of tribute were cleared off and to their eventual restoration to Ali Rajah being made conditional on his engaging to retain the agency and the system introduced by the British Government. In regard to Ali Rajah's proposal above referred to, the Collector* observes that "it would be a step to be afterwards regretted if the islands were handed back to him before they have been properly surveyed, the Pandarom land settled and the administration more firmly established" in which view the Board entirely concur, but as the wording of the despatch of the Government of India would seem to limit the retention of the islands under Government management to the period of the discharge of the arrears of tribute, and as owing to unforeseen circumstances that period has been reached earlier than was anticipated, the course to be followed must be promptly determined. The Board are not informed of the precise grounds on which Government recommended† the sequestration of the islands, but they assume that the general maladministration of the Cannanore family, brought to notice by the various officers of Government who from to time had been deputed to visit the locality, was the principal cause, and that the non-payment of tribute was merely used as a fulcrum on which to rest the lever. If this view be correct, they trust it may be found possible, the claims of all parties being equitably considered, to postpone the transfer until such time as the measures of administrative reform still contemplated have been carried into effect and have become firmly established. The administration is at present in a state of transition, and Ali Rajah could not be bound down to adhere to a system of management which is only now in course of introduction. It would be unfair to himself, and the consequences to the islanders would be disastrous.

* Letter, dated 29th March 1881, No. 952, paragraph 13.

† Letter to Government of India, No. 108, dated 17th February 1875, recorded in G.O. of the same date, No. 107.

3. Progress in administrative reform has from various causes been necessarily slow, and although the state of affairs brought to notice in the reports printed with the Proceedings of Government marginally noted when "the main grievance of the islanders was the utter absence of any administration of justice" no longer exists, although financial results are encouraging and the people are prosperous and contented, much remains to be done, which can only be accomplished by those who have inaugurated the reforms, before the management can be restored to Ali Rajah. The inaccessibility of the islands from May to October, the want of a suitable vessel to reach them during the open months, the occurrence of the famine in 1876-77, the primitive condition of the inhabitants and the necessity of providing a system of Government suitable to their peculiar requirements and institutions have all combined in some degree to retard progress, but nevertheless the Board consider that the reports now submitted show signs of material improvement. A rough and ready system of judicial administration has been introduced under which 100 civil suits were disposed of in the course of the year under report. There were only four criminal cases, of which three were disposed of; schools have been established, but it must be admitted that up to the present the islanders have not shown a very keen appreciation of the advantages of education. The Mosque schools where the Koran only is taught are said to be well attended, whilst the number of students in the schools established by Mr. Winterbotham has fallen off. This is probably due to the influence of the Mosque school teachers, and, in order to secure this in favor of elementary education, a combination of the two classes of schools is proposed.

G. O., dated 17th February 1875, No. 107, Political Department.

4. Mr. McWatters states that the Government Order reviewing the island reports for Faslis 1286, 1287, 1288 was not received until after Mr. Brodie had started, and consequently the survey party therein sanctioned did not accompany him. It is anticipated that if a party of sufficient strength accompanies the next officer who visits the islands, the demarcation and survey of the Pandarom lands which has been in progress for the last two or three years will be completed. Survey operations in Androth, Kalpeni and Agathi were pushed on during Mr. Brodie's visit so far as the time at his disposal would admit. The Board consider that this officer is entitled to credit for the careful manner in which his investigations have been conducted, and for the exhaustive report in which the results of his tour of inspection are recorded. They agree however, with the Collector in thinking that sufficient materials are now available for compiling an Island Manual in which might be recorded, once for all, the information regarding topographical details, tenures, &c., which now inconveniently swell the periodical reports, and they recommend Mr. McWatters' offer to supervise the compilation for acceptance.

5. The financial results of the year under report may be regarded as satisfactory. The receipts were Rs. 74,121 as against Rs. 44,340 in Fasli 1285, the first year of management, and with the exception of Fasli 1286 are higher than those of any preceding year, and if to the cash receipts be added the value (Rs. 12,272) of coir remaining in stock at the end of the fasli and subsequently sold, the gross return is in excess of that of 1286. The charges amounted to Rs. 70,775 against Rs. 40,570 in the first year of management. This is accounted for by the fact that the main item is the cost of the monopoly coir. This item of charge of course varies with the extent of the transactions, and is also influenced by the price of rice in which commodity three-fourths of the value of the coir is paid to the islanders at a fixed rate of Rs. 2 per muda, the rice being purchased at current rates and which in the year under report varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12-0. A considerable item, Rs. 11,500, represents the repayment of an advance* to meet payments when there was no money available in the Laccadive Fund. A statement of account of arrears of Government revenue is given in paragraph 3 of the Administration Report which shows that up to date Rs. 96,750 had been applied in adjustment of this item, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,676 against Rs. 59,426 the amount due to Government when the islands were taken under management. At date of the report for Fasli 1288 they stood at Rs. 37,926 and would have been more sensibly reduced had not the repayment of the advance noted above absorbed the funds which would otherwise have been available for the purpose.

* *Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 20th October 1879, paragraph 3, printed with G.O., dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72, Political Department.

6. With the first of the letters recorded above the Acting Collector forwards a memorandum by Mr. Logan in regard to his proposal to substitute experimentally an export duty on cocoanut produce from Androth for the existing monopoly, the submission of which was directed in G.O., dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72, Political Department.

7. In order to frame an estimate of the revenue assessable on each island and the proportionate amount to be made up by the export duty on the abolition of the coir monopoly, Mr. Logan requests that it may be decided whether the moiety of the profits and produce to be taken by the Cannanore family under the engagements is to be considered as net revenue, or whether it should be debited with administrative charges. In the memorandum under notice Mr. Logan expresses an opinion that it should not be so charged. This is at variance with the views recorded by him in his letter printed with G.O., dated 17th February 1875, No. 107, where he says—"I would propose to carry half of the revenue to be raised in the way hereafter described to the credit of Government and, *after defraying the cost of administration from the other half*, to pay the balance to the Rajah until such time as the administration is given back to him." The Board consider that the most equitable mode of interpreting the somewhat

vague terms of the engagements would be to charge the cost of administration against the gross revenue of the islands and Mainland, the net residue being halved between the Government and Ali Rajah.

8. In paragraphs 5 and 6 of his memorandum, Mr. Logan states his opinion that in estimating the revenue assessable on each island the rent of Pandarom lands, which under the improving lease system will as time passes become more and more profitable, must be the first item taken into account, inasmuch as the balance only of the revenue assessable on each island will have to be made up by the proposed export duty. The Board are not quite certain that they rightly apprehend Mr. Logan's meaning, but they assume the position to be as follows:—

	RS.		
The share of revenue, establishment charges, &c., payable by Androth is estimated at	3,800	paragraph	12
The present rent of Pandarom lands	1,003	"	14
Leaving a balance of	2,797	"	15

to be raised by an export duty. On a valuation of the annual exports of cocoanat produce taken on an average of ten years, it is estimated that a duty at the rate of $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. would furnish the amount, and, as the Board understand, it is in contemplation to reduce the rate as the increasing rents of the Pandarom lands contribute more largely towards the Rs. 3,800 which is considered to be chargeable on the island, on the ground apparently that the produce of those lands will, like the rest of the produce of the island, be subject to the export duty. If this assumption be correct the Board would observe that in the first place Mr. Logan's method of assessing the revenue payable by each island is somewhat crude. The whole calculation is in point of fact based on the tribute payable by the Cannanore family as determined by the Commissioners in 1793 and modified by the Agreement of 1823, which left it at Rs. 9,750—

	RS.
This doubled gives	19,500
Which sum *minus* the revenue assessed on the mainland ...	7,600
Leaves Island Revenue ...	11,900

one-fourth of which, Rs. 2,975, is put down as the revenue payable by Androth. Even if the basis of calculation were reliable there is nothing to show that each of the four islands yield exactly the same return, and the Board are of opinion that a more accurate estimate might have been framed by a comparsion of actual receipts during recent years under the monopoly with those expected to accrue under the system proposed. This would have allowed the rate of duty to have been adjusted so as to cover the loss of the monopoly profits, *plus* a small margin for administrative charges. As the resources of the island are being developed by fiscal and administrative reforms, the Board doubt the expediency of limiting the revenue in the manner suggested by Mr. Logan. If the proposed rate of duty will not press too heavily on the people, and from paragraph 13 of the memorandum the incidence would appear to be fairly light, and if it merely covers the loss ensuing on the abolition of the existing monopoly, there does not appear to be any reason for reducing it as distinct sources of revenue are gradually developed. Such the rent derived from leasing out the Pandarom lands on favorable terms would appear to be. It is paid for the use of land which under the Rajah's management they were forbidden to enter upon, and of trees growing thereon from the enjoyment of which they were almost equally debarred by the hard terms imposed. Now that these restrictions have been removed and the lands thrown open to the great advantage of the inhabitants, and Government having decided* that "the Rajah is entitled to the dues of the superior lord derivable from them," there seems to be no reason why the rent should not be credited as separate revenue and not taken into account in determining the rate of import duty which is to be imposed in lieu of another source of revenue.

* Paragraph 7, G.O., dated 23rd February 1880, No. 72, Political Department.

9. The details of the scheme for levying the export duty will be found at paragraphs 18—23 of the memorandum. Adverting to clause (*d*) paragraph 18, the Board observe with reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. McWatters' letter which gave cover to the memorandum that since writing it Mr. Logan has come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to levy the export duty after the vessels return with the proceeds of their cargoes instead of before they leave the island.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

Transferred to the Political Department.

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) C. G. MASTER,
21*st October* 1881. *Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

ORDER THEREON, 14th December 1881, No. 569.

The resolution of the Board of Revenue above recorded submits —

(1) A memorandum by Mr. Logan recommending the experimental introduction of export duty in lieu of the present coir monopoly in the island of Androth;
(2) The periodical report on the visit of one of the Collector's Assistants to the Laccadives;
(3) A request made by the Raja of Cannanore in respect to the payment of his arrears of tribute, and his resumption of the management of the islands; and
(4) The Collector's report on the administration of the Laccadive Islands for the revenue (fasli) year 1289 (1879-80).

2. The third of these has no direct connection with the others, and should have been submitted to Government under cover of separate proceedings of the Board, for decision in the Political Department. The ruling of the Government of India, conveyed in their letter in the Foreign Department, dated 2nd March 1876, No. 594 P., which was communicated to the Collector of Malabar with Political Department proceedings of the 18th May following, No. 281, was that the islands should be retained in sequestration until the arrears of tribute were cleared off; that in the mean time measures were to be taken to organize a proper system of fiscal and financial administration; and that the eventual restoration of the islands to the management of Ali Raja was to be conditional on his engaging to retain the agency and the system.

3. During the interval since the islands were sequestered the administration has been improved in many ways and new agency has been introduced, but the reforms are still incomplete, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to accede to the Raja's request that he should be allowed to pay down the balance of the tribute and resume management of the islands. His administration, which induced proposals for assumption, was so utterly bad as to imperatively demand measures of thorough reform, not only for the sake of the people, but in the interests of the Raja himself, whose income was threatened with extinction while the people were driven into defiance of all control, and no proposal of the Raja can be entertained which would practically result in neutralizing the political action of Government. The withdrawal of the direct administration of Government is impracticable, until a system which can be accepted by His Excellency in Council as complete and satisfactory shall have been thoroughly established.

4. The circumstances of the case, the distance and inaccessibility of the islands, and the very brief period for which the superior Government Officer can remain there at one time, preclude speedy settlement of these necessary reforms. The Government, however, rely on the Collector using every endeavour to complete

the requisite measures as speedily as possible. They note that the completion of the survey, and of the settlement of the Pandarom lands, and the firm establishment of the reorganized administration, require still to be effected.

5. Turning to the question of substituting for the existing monopoly an export duty on the cocoanut produce of the islands, His Excellency the Governor in Council has read Mr. Logan's memorandum and the Board's comments with interest. He is inclined, however, to believe that an arrangement under which a certain amount of coir would be received in kind and sold for Government account would, in a rude society such as that of the Laccadives, be more in accordance with principle than either monopoly of the produce at a fixed price or an export duty, and Mr. Underwood will report on this suggestion on his return from his present visit to the Laccadives. Meanwhile, Mr. Logan will be requested to frame, as proposed, an estimate of the revenue assessable on each of the islands, and the proportionate amount to be provided in the event of the abolition of the monopoly. The Board have rightly decided in the seventh paragraph of their resolution that in such an estimate the cost of administration should be deducted from the gross revenue of the islands and mainland before division between the Government and the Raja.

6. The Government will briefly notice the reports on the islands which are recorded above. They agree with the Board in their commendation of the careful manner in which Mr. Brodie, who visited the islands in the first three months of 1880, conducted his investigations, but desire that in future reports endeavour be made at greater condensation.

7. The Government are glad to find that the island establishments worked well during the year. Vaccine operations in three of the islands appear to have been successfully carried out, though at first they met with great opposition. Of 441 operations, 364 are reported to have been successful.

8. The system of judicial administration needs careful consideration. It is reported that the islanders are not at present disposed to submit to the jurisdiction of the amins, and Mr. Brodie is of opinion that an improvement would take place if an officer of the rank of deputy tahsildar were appointed to have charge of the islands and the amins relegated to their proper functions of village munsifs; the proposal does not, however, commend itself to Mr. Logan, who considers that a superior magistrate is not required at present, being of opinion that if the islands are visited every year, the native officials who accompany the European officer should have power to settle what may be called civil suits, an immediate appeal lying to the European officer. The Government concur in this view.

9. The receipts of the revenue year 1289, amounting to Rs. 74,121, were, with the exception of the year 1286, the highest realized since the attachment of the islands. They exceeded those of 1285, the first year of management, by Rs. 29,781. The charges amounted to Rs. 70,775 against Rs. 40,570 in 1285, the main item being cost of the monopoly coir.

	Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Coir yarn ..	43,352	7	4	40,530	14	11
Cocoanuts ..	14,785	9	10	697	5	8
Cowries ..	1,115	14	4	1,628	11	0
Total ..	59,253	15	6	42,856	15	7

10. The charges connected with coir cocoanut, and cowries are shown in the margin.

11. The charges on account of the cowrie monopoly exceeded the receipts by Rs. 512-12-8.

12. The balance of arrears of revenue which, when the islands were taken under management, amounted to Rs. 59,426, now stands at Rs. 37,676.

13. The population of the islands of Androth, Kalpeni, Agathi, Kavarathi, and Minicoy is stated to amount to 10,174, showing an increase of 410 over the population of 1876.

14. The schools established in Androth and elsewhere were found to be not at all well attended, but the Government note that an attempt is being made to combine

the State and Mosque schools, the latter of which appear to draw away pupils from the former.

15. The Government gladly accept Mr. McWatters' offer to supervise the compilation of a small manual of the Laccadive Islands, recording all standing information in regard to them.

16. In separate Proceedings, the *Margaret Northcote* was placed at the disposal of the Collector on the understanding that she will return in time for use by the Marine Survey Department early in February 1882.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Shadi Mahal.

Read the following papers:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. BAYNES, in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 15th October 1881, *No.* 395 [*Current No.* 535].

I have the honor respectfully to request, for reasons below given, that His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council will be pleased to reconsider Order of Government, 23rd September 1881, No. 463, by which a personal allowance of Rs. 100, made to the late Umdat-ud-Doulah Bahadur, has been continued to his widow Ghousia Begum:—

(1) Because the lady has not any legal claim to this allowance.

(2) Because her affluent position, in my opinion, renders unadvisable the relaxation of rules involved in continuing an extraordinary special allowance of this nature.

(3) Because my Assistant, Mir Husain Ali Sahib, exceeded the powers entrusted to him by Government during my absence on privilege leave by forwarding her petition to Government.

(4) Because, when submitting this lady's memorial for the favorable consideration of Government, he has failed to bring to their notice that I had already declined to recommend this lady's request, which has been fully considered by himself, myself, and the Prince, and was in fact, as far as my authority extends, a *res judicata.*

2. The origin of this grant is set forth in G.O., Political Department, 25th November 1876, No. 762.

3. On the death of Zahir-ud-Doulah the Second Prince, in consequence of the extreme poverty in which he left his numerous nickah offspring, I moved Government to continue to them, if possible, the allowance of Rs. 100, which was forfeited by the present Prince on his accession to the title and to the house pertaining to it. The matter was referred for the Accountant-General's opinion as to the power of Government to continue this allowance. That officer, in a demi-official which I forwarded to Government, did not, as far as I can remember, positively assert the power of Government to continue it, but conveyed the idea that such a course would not be opposed by his department. It being found impossible to make an amicable distribution of this allowance amongst the heirs of Zahir-ud-Doulah, owing to the obstructive line of conduct adopted by them, the recommendation was withdrawn and the matter dropped; but Government, on a petition received direct from the Shadi daughters of Zahir-ud-Doulah, informed them that they considered the provision made for them by G.O., 28th August 1878, No. 464, to be amply sufficient for all their wants, and therefore rejected their application; these ladies receive only Rs. 325, and have families, husbands, and many dependants of their late father to support. It was for the reason that their position, compared with that of their nickah brothers

and sisters, was so good that I originally declined to include them amongst the persons to whom I recommended the continuance of Prince Intizam-ul-Mulk's allowance, and for the same reason I declined to recommend Ghousiah Begum as an object for compassionate allowance having regard to the facts of her being a childless widow, with a monthly jointure of Rs. 800, and of her inheriting a considerable amount of property from her husband.

4. The cases cited by Ghousia Begum in paragraph 5 of her memorial are not analogous, because the persons to whom the allowances therein specified were allotted were in comparatively indigent circumstances, nor is the description given by that lady of her pecuniary position an accurate one.

5. In conclusion, I have the honor to state that since the issue of Government Order under reference, the heirs of Zahir-ud-Doulah have renewed their application for the grant to them of the Rs. 100 forfeited by Intizam-ul-Mulk on accession to the title.

Demi-official from Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. BAYNES, in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th November 1881.

Your demi-official of 15th instant *in re* Shadi Mahal house-rent.

When Government ceased to pay the rent of the Shadi Mahal on the provision of accommodation in the Amir Mahal for the Prince of Arcot, the Supreme Government sanctioned the monthly payment of Rs. 450 as an allowance for house-rent to certain members of his family who had been previously accommodated by him in the Shadi Mahal. This sum was apportioned as follows to :—

	RS.
1. Umdat-ud-Doulah, son of Azim Jah	100
2. Muazziz-ud-Doulah, son of Azim Jah	100
3. Ummat-ul-Vali, Valiyat-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah, daughter ..	100
4. Ummat Ullah, Hamidat-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah, daughter ..	100
5. Rahim-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah, daughter	50

Vide Proceedings, Madras Government, Political Department, 25th November 1876, No. 762. Subsequently, by G.O., Political Department, 11th May 1877, No. 337, a similar allowance of Rs. 100 was granted to his other son, Intizam-ul-Mulk, the present Prince.

2. Of the original grantees, Nos. 1, 3, 4 are dead; the allowances of Nos. 3 and 4 were continued to their families by G.O., Political Department, 11th May 1877, No. 335; that of No. 1 has been granted to his widow Ghousia Begum, by G.O., No. 463 of 23rd September 1881; the allowance of No. 6 lapsed to Government on his accession to the title on the 16th of June 1879.

3. Taking paragraph 4 of Colonel Tyrrell's letter to Government, embodied in Proceedings of Government, 19th February 1877, No. 103, in connection with their letter to the Supreme Government, 20th September 1876, No. 598, it does not appear that residence in the Shadi Mahal is held as an absolute condition for enjoyment of this allowance.

4. The late Prince of Arcot, Zahir-ud-Doulah, who succeeded his father in the title, never drew this allowance, because at the time of his succession he and his family were inmates of the Amir Mahal; consequently his numerous offspring and wives, who are in great poverty, do not derive any advantage from the liberality of Government, and are arbitrarily placed in a very disadvantageous position compared with that held by their more wealthy relatives.

5. On the demise of Zahir-ud-Doulah, I moved Government to continue the allowance of Intizam-ul-Mulk, which lapsed on his accession to the title, in favor of Zahir-ud-Doulah's pauper children; the proposal was approved and would have been carried into effect, had not they, at the instigation of Umdat-ud-Doulah, offered a factious opposition to every arrangement approved of by the Prince and myself for that purpose; in consequence of which I felt compelled to withdraw my recommendation.

6. On the death of Umdat-ud-Doulah, 26th March 1881, his widow claimed the continuation to herself of the allowance for house-rent enjoyed by him. This claim, for the reason hereinafter given, I refused to recommend, and intimated to her that if she chose to address Government, I should, when called on to report, recommend the continuation to her only of Rs. 50, and of the remainder to the family of Zahir-ud-Doulah, in whose behalf I also purposed to again recommend the revival of Intizam-ul-Mulk's lapsed allowance, because they are now willing to abide by my decision as to its distribution.

7. My reason for declining to recommend the grant of the whole allowance to Ghousia Begum is this, that although the Madras Government recommended the grant of Rs. 100 to Rahim-un-Nissa Begum, the same as to her brothers and sisters, the Supreme Government only allotted to her an allowance of Rs. 50, because having consideration to her circumstances, such a sum was considered sufficient—*vide* their letter, paragraph 2, embodied in Proceedings, Madras Government, Political Department, 25th November 1876, No. 762, by which action they clearly indicated that in determining the sums to be issued to each individual, regard should be had to their respective pecuniary circumstances.

8. Rahim-un-Nissa Begum was a childless widow in the enjoyment of a monthly stipend of Rs. 450. Umdat-ud-Doulah's widow is also childless, but is in the enjoyment of a monthly stipend of Rs. 800 ! therefore she is less eligible for an allowance even of Rs. 50 than Rahim-un-Nissa Begum was held to be. I submit a Statement A showing the present occupants of the Shadi Mahal, which, I think, shows also that the family of Zahir-ud-Doulah have been hardly dealt with.

9. I clearly explained my views and intentions to the Prince and my Assistant Agent, both of whom acquiesced in their propriety and justice. I was therefore much surprised and annoyed to learn that during my absence on leave my Assistant Agent had, contrary to my known wishes and expressed orders, taken upon himself to address the Honorable Mr. Carmichael privately on this subject and so to misrepresent the matter to him as to obtain permission to submit Ghousiah Begum's claim for the favorable consideration of Government.

10. I therefore trust that the Government may see proper to modify their Order, No. 463, of 23rd September 1881, to the extent of dividing the allowance of Umdat-ud-Doulah between his widow and the family of Zahir-ud-Doulah, and further that they will again sanction the issue of Intizam-ul-Mulk's allowance to them.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd December 1881, No. 584.

Under the circumstances now represented by Colonel Baynes, the Government do not consider it equitable that Ghousia Begum, as the widow of a nickah son of the late Prince Azim Jah, should draw double the allowance made to Azim Jah's nickah daughter Rahim-un-Nissa who is in receipt of an allowance of only Rs. 50. In modification therefore of G.O., dated 23rd September 1881, No. 463, the Governor in Council directs that the house-rent of Rs. 100, the continuance of which was sanctioned by that order to Ghousia Begum, be reduced to Rs. 50. Mir Husain Ali, the Assistant Agent at Chepauk, acted very wrongly in omitting to inform Government that his recommendation was opposed to what he knew to be Colonel Baynes' expressed view and intention in the matter. It is observed, however, that the point had not previously been submitted for the decision of Government.

2. His Excellency in Council is not prepared to adopt Colonel Baynes' suggestion that the remaining Rs. 50 be made available for the family of the late Prince Zahir-ud-Doulah to whom the Government have already sanctioned the transfer of the rent allowance (Rs. 100) of the present Prince relinquished on his succeeding to the possession of the Amir Mahal. This sanction, which places Zahir-ud-Doulah's family on the same footing as the other families, the Government now reaffirm, as they learn that owing to dissensions among the members of the family, effect has not hitherto

been given to it. Colonel Baynes is, however, at liberty to suggest any other way of utilizing the Rs. 50 in question so as to assist the family generally in providing themselves with residences and without violating the principle on which the Government of India sanctioned the house-rent allowance.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 30th November 1881, *No.* 132 [*Current No.* 608].

I have the honor to forward, herewith, the Financial Report of the Travancore State for the Malabar year 1056 (ending 14th August 1881), as also the usual statement of receipts and disbursements.

2. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 62,03,841, being less by Rs. 3,04,680 than the receipts of the past year.

3. Under the heads of Judicial Fees, Post Office, Customs, Salt, Timber, and Interest on Government Securities there is an increase in the receipts as compared with last year, and the falling off in the aggregate is due to diminution in the Cardamom revenue which is always fluctuating and in Land revenue owing to the unfavorable season.

4. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,77,675 against Rs. 60,27,802, and was in excess of that of the previous year by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

5. This excess is due mainly to expenditure on Public Works, on the Census, on the Nair Brigade and Body Guard, and on ceremonies in connection with the demise of the late Maharaja.

RECEIPTS.

Years.		RS.
1055		17,35,454
1056		16,55,257
	—	80,197

6. *Land Revenue.*—The decrease under this head is due to the unfavorable season, necessitating the grant of remissions of tax.

7. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—The actual decrease under this head is Rs. 1,61,845 due to the smaller quantity of paddy sold, to the non-sale of disused salt-pans, and to the diminution in fees on unstamped documents and transfers of land. There is also an apparent decrease of Rupees 1,78,010, but this is merely nominal as the receipts from Registration and Post Office, hitherto included under "Miscellaneous Revenue," are now separately shown.

Years.		RS.
1055		7,28,751
1056		4,48,896
	—	2,79,855

Years.		RS.
1055		3,06,274
1056		3,11,949
	+	5,675

8. *Judicial Fees.*—Owing to the operation of the Court Fees Regulation there is an increase under this head of Rs. 5,675.

Years.		RS.
1055		1,58,181
1056		1,22,431
	—	35,750

9. *Registration Fees.*—The falling off under this head is owing to the abnormal receipts in 1055.

Years.	RS.
1055	19,829
1056	20,974
+	1,145

10. *Post Office.*—It is expected that under recent arrangements the receipts under this head will expand.

Years.	RS.
1055	8,63,830
1056	7,95,211
—	68,619

11. *Tobacco.*—The decrease is not so considerable as was apprehended by the reduction of duty on Jaffna and Coimbatore tobacco by 20 and 10 rupees respectively. The reduction of rate appears to have increased consumption.

Years.	RS.
1055	14,87,475
1056	14,95,620
+	8,145

12. *Salt.*—There is an improvement in this important branch of revenue, and the Dewan expresses a hope that it will reach the figure it attained in 1054.

Years.	RS.
1055	5,16,523
1056	3,69,067
—	1,47,456

13. *Cardamoms and other Goods.*—The decrease, which is due to a diminished crop and a fall in the market price, is less than was anticipated.

Years.	RS.
1055	86,936
1056	1,09,775
+	22,839

14. *Timber* exhibits an increase owing to larger sales.

Years.	RS.
1055	95,597
1056	2,12,887
+	1,17,290

15. *Interest on Government Securities.*—The larger increase is due to arrears of interest having been drawn and brought to account.

Years.	RS.
1055	50,148
1056	29,123
—	21,025

16. *Arrears of Revenue.*—The decrease is due to old arrears prior to 1050 being struck off the accounts on the accession of His Highness the Maharaja.

17. The other items call for no remarks.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Years.	Religious Institutions. RS.	Charitable Institutions. RS.
1055	5,72,940	3,22,510
1056	5,74,521	3,26,518
	+ 1,581	+ 4,008

18. *Devasoms or Religious Institutions and Ootuperahs or Charitable Institutions.*—The expenditure on the first is nearly the same as in 1055, but on the second there is an increase due to a large gathering of the poor on the anniversary of the demise of His Highness the late Maharaja.

Years.	RS.
1055	6,70,523
1056	5,48,535
—	1,21,988

19. *Palace.*—No extraordinary expenses were incurred in the year under report. The expenditure last year was consequent on the demise of the late Maharaja.

Years.	RS.
1055	5,82,168
1056	5,98,934
+	16,766

20. *Huzur Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments.*—The increase is due to the additions made to the salaries of underpaid appointments. The Registration and Post Office are shown separately on the receipt side, so they are separated and shown as distinct items on the disbursement side.

21. *Judicial Establishment.*—The increase under this head is due to the enhancement of the salary of the 2nd Judge of the Sadr Court according to his Covenant, and to the appointment of a substitute during his absence on furlough; also to the appointment of an additional Judge to the Quilon Zillah Court and to the salaries of certain ministerial servants being raised.

Years.	RS.
1055	1,66,540
1056	1,72,543
+	6,003

22. *Registration, Post Office, and Police.*—The increase in the Police is due to the appointment of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent for the remodelling of the entire Police of the State.

Years.	RS.
1055	3,591
1056	4,939
+	1,348

23. *Conservancy.*—The excess is owing to the increase and reorganization of the establishment to meet the growing sanitary requirements of the Capital.

Years.	RS.
1055	1,61,039
1056	1,85,042
+	24,003

24. *Nair Troops.*—The increase is due to clothing supplied to the Brigade and to enhanced salaries due under the sanctioned scale.

Years.	RS.
1055	69,173
1056	95,238
+	26,065

25. *Elephant and Horse Establishment.*—The reorganization of His Highness' Body Guard accounts for the increase under this head.

Years.	RS.
1055	1,58,962
1056	1,75,186
+	16,224

26. *Pensions.*—The retirement of the late Dewan and other servants of the State is the cause of the increase under this head.

Years.	RS.
1055	12,23,075
1056	14,04,489
+	1,81,414

27. *Public Works.*—The excess over the previous year is due chiefly to the expenditure incurred for relief works in South Travancore on account of the failure of the south-west monsoon and to the completion of certain new buildings.

28. *Cost and Charges of Goods sold, &c.*—The increase under this head arises chiefly from the cost of the purchase of Bombay salt in 1056 being higher than in 1055, from larger expenditure on the sale of a larger quantity of timber, and also from larger advances given for cutting and bringing down timber from the forests.

Years.	RS.
1055	4,26,507
1056	4,92,790
+	66,283

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	2,61,454
1056	.. ..	2,90,238
	+	28,784

29. *Contingent Charges.*—The excess under this fluctuating item is due to the contribution paid to the Afghan Relief Fund, to gifts to the late Dewan and Chief Engineer on their retirement, and to the adjudication of the territorial and boundary disputes with the Cochin State.

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	53,768
1056	.. ..	60,657
	+	6,889

30. *Pokkuvaravu or Extraordinary Revenue Department.*—This department was in operation for a greater portion of the past than the preceding year.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

From V. RAMIENGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, to the Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 2nd November 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	17,35,454
1056	.. ..	16,55,257
	—	80,197

Land Revenue.—The falling off in the Land Revenue is due to the unfavorable season of the year which caused extensive failure in the later crops and necessitated the grant of remissions on account of waste and withered crops.

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	7,28,751
1056	.. ..	4,48,896
	—	2,79,855

2. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—Here, too, there is a large decrease amounting to nearly 40 per cent., but the greater portion of this, viz., Rs. 1,78,010, is merely nominal arising from the receipts from Registration and Post Office which were included under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue till 1055 being now separately shown in pursuance of the intention expressed in paragraph 131 of the last Administration Report. Deducting these items, there is still a decrease of Rs. 1,61,845 to be accounted for, which is due to (1) the smaller quantity of paddy sold in the past year consequent on the unfavorable season; (2) the proceeds of the sale of disused salt-pans realized in 1055, and the absence of a similar receipt in 1056; and to (3) the diminution in fees on unstamped documents and transfers of land anticipated in the last budget.

Vide paragraph 2 of the Budget Report, dated 17th December 1880

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	3,06,274
1056	.. ..	3,11,949
	+	5,675

3. *Judicial Fees.*—The increase in this item arises from the operation of the Court Fees Regulation.

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	1,58,181
1056	.. ..	1,22,431
	—	35,750

4. *Registration Fees.*—The falling off under this head was also anticipated in framing the Budget Estimate, and is owing to the abnormal receipts in 1055 under the operation of the special rules for effecting transfers of land in the public accounts which were in force during the year.

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	19,829
1056	.. ..	20,974
	+	1,145

5. *Post Office.*—This is a gradually increasing source of revenue which, it is to be hoped, will expand under recent arrangements for improving the efficiency of the postal service.

Years.		RS.
1055	.. ..	4,31,835
1056	.. ..	4,31,937
	+	102

6. *Customs.*—There is little variation under this head, the receipts being almost the same as in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1055	2,05,698
1056	2,00,714
	— 4,984

7. *Abkári and Opium.*—The small decrease under this head is only nominal, being uncollected arrears at the close of the year subsequently brought to account.

8. *Tobacco.*—The falling off under this head is not so considerable as was apprehended at the time of framing the Budget Estimate. The duty on Jaffna tobacco was reduced by 20 rupees per candy and that on Coimbatore tobacco by 10 rupees. Assuming the consumption to remain at what it was in 1055, there should have been a falling off of about Rs. 1,10,000, but the reduction of duty has so stimulated consumption that the actual diminution of revenue in the first year of the reduction proves to be only 68,619 rupees.

Years.	RS.
1055	8,63,830
1056	7,95,211
	— 68,619

Years.	RS.
1055	14,87,475
1056	14,95,620
	+ 8,145

9. *Salt.*—There is an improvement in this important branch of revenue which, it is to be hoped, will go back to the figure it reached in 1054.

Years.	RS.
1055	5,16,523
1056	3,69,067
	— 1,47,456

Vide paragraph 8 of the Budget Report, dated 17th December 1880.

10. *Cardamoms and other Goods.*—It is gratifying that the actual result under this head is better than what was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared. A falling off of Rs. 2,66,523 was then apprehended, but the actual decrease has been less than one-lakh-and-a-half and is due to a diminished crop and a fall in the market price.

Years.	RS.
1055	86,936
1056	1,09,775
	+ 22,839

11. *Timber.*—This is necessarily a fluctuating item and exhibits a larger revenue owing to larger sales.

Years.	RS.
1055	95,597
1056	2,12,887
	+ 1,17,290

12. *Interest on Government Securities.*—The large increase under this head is due to undrawn arrears of interest having been realized and brought to account during the past year.

Years.	RS.
1055	50,148
1056	29,123
	— 21,025

13. *Arrears of Revenue.*—The falling off in this item was anticipated and explained in the last Budget Estimate and is due to all old arrears of revenue prior to 1050 having been struck off the accounts on the accession of His Highness the Maharaja, which *pro tanto* reduced the amount to be collected.

Years.	RS.
1055	65,08,521
1056	62,03,841
	— 3,04,680

14. *Aggregate Receipts.*—The total receipts thus fell short of those of the previous year by upwards of three lakhs, one half of which may be said to be in the fluctuating cardamom revenue and the other half mainly in the other receipts from land consequent on the unfavorable season.

EXPENDITURE.

15. We now come to the expenditure side of the account.

16. *Devasoms or Religious Institutions and Ootuperahs or Charitable Institutions.*—On Religious Institutions the expenditure was nearly the same as in the previous year, but under the head of Ootuperahs or feeding-houses, there was an increase arising from a large gathering of the poor on the occasion of the anniversary of the demise of His Highness the late Maharaja which took place during the year.

17. *Huzur Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments.*—The increase under this head is due to the additions made to the salaries of underpaid appointments by His Highness the present Maharaja on his accession as explained in my last Budget Estimate. As Registration and Post Office are shown separately on the receipt side, so the expenditure under these heads have also been separated from the Huzur and other Civil Establishments and entered as distinct items.

Years.	RS.
1055	5,82,168
1056	5,98,934
+	16,766

Vide paragraph 15 of the Budget Report, dated 17th December 1880.

18. *Judicial Establishment.*—There is an increase under this head arising from an increment to the salary of the 2nd Judge of the Sadr which became due under the terms of his Covenant; from the additional expense entailed by the appointment of a Judge to act for Mr. Ormesby during his absence on furlough; from the appointment of an additional Judge to the Quilon Zillah Court; and from increases given to the salaries of certain ministerial servants.

Years.	RS.
1055	1,66,540
1056	1,72,543
+	6,003

19. *Registration, Post Office, and Police.*—There is no great variation under these heads. The increase in the Police charges is due to a commencement having been made to remodel the entire Police of the State, and, with this view, to a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent having been appointed towards the close of the past year.

Years.	RS.
1055	3,591
1056	4,939
+	1,348

20. *Conservancy.*—There was formerly a small establishment kept up for the Conservancy of the town of Trivandrum, but the establishment was increased and reorganized about the close of last year with reference to the growing sanitary requirements of the Capital.

Years.	RS.
1055	1,61,039
1056	1,85,042
+	24,003

21. *Nair Troops.*—The increased expenditure in this item is due to clothing supplied to the Brigade and to increments to salaries which fell due under the sanctioned scale.

Years.	RS.
1055	69,173
1056	95,238
+	26,065

22. *Elephant and Horse Establishment.*—During the past year a scheme for reorganizing His Highness' Body Guard and placing it on an improved footing was sanctioned and initiated, and this accounts for the increase shown under this head.

Years.	RS.
1055	1,84,965
1056	1,83,696
+	1,269

23. *Education, Science, and Art.* — The expenditure under this is nearly the same as in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1055	97,245
1056	1,03,265
+	6,020

24. *Medical.*—The increase in the charges under this head arises from a larger supply of Medical stores having been obtained from England than in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1055	1,58,962
1056	1,75,186
+	16,224

25. *Pensions.*—The additions made to the pension list last year by the retirement of the late Dewan and other servants account for the increased expenditure in this item.

26. *Public Works.*—The expenditure under this head reached, it will be seen, the large sum of 14 lakhs or 22½ per cent. on the total revenue. The excess over the previous year is due chiefly to the expenditure sanctioned and partly incurred on account of the restoration of tanks undertaken as relief works in the latter part of last year consequent on the failure of the south-west monsoon in South Travancore, and to certain new buildings completed during the year.

Years.	RS.
1055	12,23,075
1056	14,04,489
+	1,81,414

27. *Cost and Charges of Goods sold, &c.*—There is an increase of 66,283 rupees under this head arising chiefly from the cost of Bombay salt sold during the past year being higher than that sold in the preceding year, and from the larger expenditure on the larger quantity of timber sold. Larger advances have also been made for cutting and bringing down timber from the forests.

Years.	RS.
1055	4,26,507
1056	4,92,790
+	66,283

28. *Contingent Charges.*—The excess of expenditure in this fluctuating item is due to the contribution paid to the Afghan Relief Fund, to gifts given to the late Dewan and Chief Engineer on their retirement, and to the expenses incident to the adjudication of the territorial and boundary disputes between this and the Cochin States by arbitration.

Years.	RS.
1055	2,61,454
1056	2,90,238
+	28,784

29. *Pokkuvaravu or Special Revenue Department.*—This special department was in operation during a greater portion of the past year than the preceding.

Years.	RS.
1055	53,768
1056	60,657
+	6,889

30. *Census, &c.*—The next three items are self-explaining and comprise extraordinary and occasional expenditure during the past year.

31. *Summary—Expenditure.*—The aggregate expenditure under all heads thus amounts to Rs. 63,77,675 against Rs. 60,27,802 and is nearly 3½ lakhs in excess of that of the previous year. The bulk of this excess, as has been explained, is in the expenditure on Public Works, on the Census, on the Nair Brigade and Body Guard, and in connection with the demise of the late Maharaja. A large portion of the surplus of the previous year has thus been beneficially expended.

Years.	RS.
1055	60,27,802
1056	63,77,675
+	3,49,873

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Travancore State for the Year 1056 M.E. (1880-81). Cr.

	RS.	RS.
Balance as per last year's account ..	..	54,48,182
1. Land Revenue	16,55,257	
2. Miscellaneous Revenue	4,48,896	
3. Judicial Fees, &c.	3,11,949	
4. Registration	1,22,431	
5. Post Office	20,974	
6. Customs	4,31,937	
7. Arrack and Opium	2,00,714	
8. Tobacco	7,95,211	
9. Salt	14,95,620	
10. Cardamom and other goods	3,69,067	
11. Timber	1,09,775	
12. Interest on Government Securities ..	2,12,887	
13. Arrears of Revenue collected this year ..	29,123	
		62,03,841
Total ..	..	1,16,52,023

	RS.	RS.
1. The Devasom or Religious Institutions ..	5,74,521	
2. Ootuperahs or Charitable Institutions ..	3,26,518	
3. The Palace	5,48,535	
4. Huzur Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments.	5,98,934	
5. Judicial Establishment	1,72,543	
6. Registration	53,890	
7. Post Office	30,221	
8. Police Establishment	1,61,659	
9. Conservancy	4,939	
10. Nair Troops	1,85,042	
11. Elephant and Horse Establishment	95,238	
12. Education, Science, and Art	1,83,696	
13. Medical	1,03,265	
14. Pensions	1,75,186	
15. Public Works	14,04,489	
16. Cost and Charges of goods sold, &c.	4,92,790	
17. Contingent Charges	2,90,238	
18. Subsidy to the British Indian Government ..	8,10,652	
19. Pokkuvaravu Department	60,657	
20. Census	26,218	
21. Anniversary, &c., of the demise of His late Highness	63,803	
22. Moorajapam or Sexennial ceremony (advanced).	14,641	
		63,77,675
Balance to be carried over to next year's account ..	..	52,74,348
		1,16,52,023
In cash	16,94,873	
Promissory Notes	29,41,404	
Goods	3,48,621	
	49,84,898	
Difference or Inefficient balance	2,89,450	
	52,74,348	

TRIVANDRUM,
22nd November 1881.

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ORDER THEREON, 24th December 1881, No. 591.

The financial statement of the Travancore State for the Malabar year 1056 (1880-81) shows that the receipts amounted to Rs. 62,03,841 and the charges to Rs. 63,77,675 against Rs. 65,08,521 and Rs. 60,27,802 in 1055 (1879-80).

	Receipts. RS.	Charges. RS.
1876-77	55,26,199	55,40,285
1877-78	59,78,021	56,15,211
1878-79	62,37,120	59,52,888
1879-80	65,08,521	60,27,802
1880-81	62,03,841	63,77,675

2. The receipts were Rs. 3,04,680 less than in the previous year, the income during which, as observed in last year's review, was the highest on record. The decrease is chiefly due to diminished receipt under (1) Cardamoms, (2) Land Revenue, and (3) Miscellaneous Revenue. The receipts under the first head is always fluctuating, the decrease under the second and third is attributed to the unfavorable season which necessitated the grant of remissions of tax. The absence of receipts from the sale of disused salt-pans realised in the previous year and the diminution in fees on unstamped documents and transfers of land also tended to reduce the revenue under the third item.

3. The expenditure was Rs. 3,49,873 in excess of that of the previous year, the bulk of this excess being, as explained by the Dewan, under Public Works, Census, Nair Troops, Elephant and Horse Establishment, and ceremonies in connection with the demise of His Highness the late Maharaja. As the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 1,73,834, the surplus (Rs. 54,48,182) brought over from the previous year was trenched upon to that extent, leaving Rs. 52,74,348 to be carried to the credit of the next year's account.

4. The financial administration of the year under review was satisfactory.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

From J. C. *HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin,* 13*th December* 1881, *No.* 137 [*Current No.* 624].

In continuation of my letter, No. 122, dated 17th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, copy of a letter* from the Dewan of Travancore, together with a programme, intimating the details of the proposed tour of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and the North of India.

* No. 6234-P. 41, dated 7th instant.

2. His Highness intends to be absent from Travancore about two months, and wishes to be accompanied by the Dewan and other officers. During the Dewan's absence all arrangements for the conduct of business will be duly made.

3. As my absence would seriously interfere with the Arbitration Work which is most pressing, and on which I am busily engaged, His Highness desires that the Assistant Resident, Mr. Dumergue, should accompany him.

4. I trust that Government will approve of the Maharaja's proposals, and, in the event of their doing so, I presume that they will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions and communications to the British Authorities along the road to facilitate the intended journey.

5. I propose that the small establishment noted in the margin should be taken, and I subjoin a rough estimate of expenses, amounting to Rs. 3,220, which can be met from the savings† in the salary provided in the year's budget for the Residency Surgeon.

One Clerk.
Two Chobdars.
Four Peons.

† Rs. 3,309.

6. Should Government approve of this, I request that sanction may be accorded for the amount being drawn as may be necessary, bills and vouchers being sent in for adjustment in the Account Department in regular course subsequently.

Memorandum.

Rough Estimate of Expenses in connection with Attendance on the Maharaja's Tour.

	RS.
Railway travelling from Tinnevelly to Northern India and back ..	1,800
Hotel, &c., expenses, Assistant Resident	560
Batta, &c., establishment	210
Carriage hire	500
Telegrams and Sundries..	150
Total ..	3,220

NOTE.—Hotel expenses reckoned at 10 rupees a-day for 56 days. Batta for establishment at 12 annas a-day for one clerk and 8 annas a-day each for two chobdars and four peons for 56 days.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From V. RAMIENGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, to the Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 7th December 1881, No. 6234-P. 41.

I have the honor to inform you that His Highness the Maharaja proposes to leave Trivandrum on the 26th January next on a tour to Madras, Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, Agra, and Delhi. His Highness will be attended by the Dewan and other officers.

2. I beg to enclose twelve copies of the programme of the tour, and shall be obliged by your communicating with the several Governments on the subject. The programme may have to be altered with reference to the convenience of the several Railway Companies over whose lines His Highness has to travel. I will place myself in communication with these Companies. If any alteration is made, I will hereafter send you a revised programme.

3. A party of His Highness' officials will leave Trivandrum shortly to make arrangements at the principal Cities which His Highness proposes to visit and at the halting stations on the railway line. I request you will be good enough to address the Collectors and other officers *en route*, with a view to assistance being rendered to these officials in the way of procuring labor, materials, and provisions if such assistance from the local officers is found necessary. Each of our officials forming the advance party will be furnished with a certificate under my signature as per form enclosed.

4. I shall be obliged, also, if the several Governments will order a small body of Police to be in attendance to preserve order at the several railway stations at which His Highness will halt. It will be necessary also to solicit the kind offices of His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry and of the Nizam's Government.

5. The Station Masters and Railway Authorities on the line should have instructions to render the camp any assistance that may be necessary.

The bearer is an officer of the Travancore State deputed to make arrangements at the stations at which His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and suite will encamp *en route* to Madras, Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, and Northern India.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
TRIVANDRUM, 1881.

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan of Travancore.

Programme of His Highness the Maharaja's Trip to Madras, Bombay, Benares, Calcutta, and Northern India.

No. of Miles.	Station.	Date and Hour.		Day of the Week.	Station.	Date and Hour.		Day of the Week.
		1882.				1882.		
22	Leave Trivandrum ..	26th Jan.	A.M.	Thurs.	Arrive Pallode ..	26th Jan.	P.M.	Thurs.
26	,, Pallode	,,	P.M.	,,	,, Minmutti ..	27th ,,	A.M.	Friday.
5	,, Minmutti ..	27th ,,	P.M.	Friday.	,, Kaluthurutti ..	27th ,,	P.M.	,,
10	,, Kaluthurutti ..	28th ,,	A.M.	Sat.	,, Arriencavu ..	28th ,,	A.M.	Sat.
13	,, Arriencavu ..	28th ,,	P.M.	,,	,, Courtallum ..	28th ,,	P.M.	,,
$38\frac{1}{2}$	,, Courtallum ..	28th ,,	,,	,,	,, Tinnevelly ..	29th ,,	6 A.M.	Sunday.
$225\frac{3}{4}$	,, Tinnevelly ..	29th ,,	7 ,,	Sunday.	,, Tanjore ..	30th ,,	6 ,,	Mon.
218	,, Tanjore ..	30th ,,	7 ,,	Mon.	,, Madras	31st ,,	7 ,,	Tues.
84	,, Madras	4th Feb.	2 ,,	Sat.	,, Tirupati ..	4th Feb.	5 P.M.	Sat.
282	,, Tirupati ..	5th ,,	8 ,,	Sunday.	,, Kristna ..	6th ,,	6 A.M.	Mon.
308	,, Kristna	6th ,,	7 ,,	Mon.	,, Poona	7th ,,	6 ,,	Tues.
119	,, Poona	8th ,,	1 ,,	Wed.	,, Bombay ..	8th ,,	5 P.M.	Wed.
34	,, Bombay ..	11th ,,	5 ,,	Sat.	,, Kalean	11th ,,	6 ,,	Sat.
319	,, Kalean	11th ,,	8 ,,	,,	,, Kundwa ..	12th ,,	7-30 A.M.	Sunday.
263	,, Kundwa ..	12th ,,	9 ,,	Sunday.	,, Jubbulpore ..	13th ,,	6 ,,	Mon.
228	,, Jubbulpore ..	13th ,,	9 ,,	Mon.	,, Allahabad ..	14th ,,	6 ,,	Tues.
101	,, Allahabad ..	14th ,,	9 ,,	Tues.	,, Benares ..	15th ,,	6 ,,	Wed.
137	,, Benares ..	18th ,,	1 ,,	Sat.	,, Bankipore ..	18th ,,	6 P.M.	Sat.
57	,, Bankipore ..	19th ,,	5 A.M.	Sunday.	,, Gya	19th ,,	7 A.M.	Sunday.
90	,, Gya	19th ,,	3 P.M.	,,	,, Patna	19th ,,	6 P.M.	,,
331	,, Patna	20th ,,	7 ,,	Mon.	,, Calcutta ..	21st ,,	6 A.M.	Tues.
344	,, Calcutta ..	27th ,,	7 ,,	,,	,, Dinapore ..	28th ,,	7 ,,	,,
220	,, Dinapore ..	28th ,,	7 ,,	Tues.	,, Allahabad ..	1st Mar.	6 ,,	Wed.
165	,, Allahabad ..	1st Mar.	8 ,,	Wed.	,, Lucknow ..	2nd ,,	6 ,,	Thurs.
45	,, Lucknow ..	2nd ,,	3 ,,	Thurs.	,, Cawnpore ..	2nd ,,	4-30 P.M.	,,
270	,, Cawnpore ..	2nd ,,	8 ,,	,,	,, Delhi	3rd ,,	6 A.M.	Friday.
126	,, Delhi	4th ,,	10 ,,	Sat.	,, Muthra ..	5th ,,	6 ,,	Sunday.
79	,, Muthra	6th ,,	5 A.M.	Mon.	,, Agra	6th ,,	7 ,,	Mon.
277	,, Agra	7th ,,	7 P.M.	Tues.	,, Allahabad ..	8th ,,	6 ,,	Wed.
228	,, Allahabad ..	8th ,,	7 ,,	Wed.	,, Jubbulpore ..	9th ,,	6 ,,	Thurs.
340	,, Jubbulpore ..	9th ,,	7 ,,	Thurs.	,, Bhosawul ..	10th ,,	6 ,,	Friday.
160	,, Bhosawul ..	10th ,,	12 NOON.	Friday.	,, Nassick ..	10th ,,	6 P.M.	,,
168	,, Nassick ..	11th ,,	11 A.M.	Sat.	,, Poona	11th ,,	5 ,,	Sat.
324	,, Poona	12th ,,	7 P.M.	Sunday.	,, Raichore ..	13th ,,	6 A.M.	Mon.
325	,, Raichore ..	13th ,,	7 ,,	Mon.	,, Conjeeveram *via* Arkonam.	14th ,,	7 ,,	Tues.
110	,, Conjeeveram ..	14th ,,	10 ,,	Tues.	,, Pondicherry ..	15th ,,	6 ,,	Wed.
75	,, Pondicherry ..	15th ,,	8 ,,	Wed.	,, Chidambaram ..	16th ,,	6 ,,	Thurs.
193	,, Chidambaram ..	16th ,,	7 ,,	Thurs.	,, Madura ..	17th ,,	6 ,,	Friday.
99	,, Madura ..	17th ,,	7 ,,	Friday.	,, Tinnevelly ..	18th ,,	6 ,,	Sat.
$38\frac{1}{2}$	,, Tinnevelly ..	18th ,,	,,	Sat.	,, Courtallum ..	19th ,,	,,	Sunday.
23	,, Courtallum ..	19th ,,	A.M.	Sunday.	,, Kaluthurutti ..	19th ,,	P.M.	,,
5	,, Kaluthurutti ..	20th ,,	,,	Mon.	,, Minmutti ..	20th ,,	A.M.	Mon.
16	,, Minmutti ..	20th ,,	,,	,,	,, Madathorakani .	20th ,,	P.M.	,,
10	,, Madathorakani..	21st ,,	,,	Tues.	,, Pallode ..	21st ,,	A.M.	Tues.
10	,, Pallode	21st ,,	,,	,,	,, Nedumengaud .	21st ,,	P.M.	,,
12	,, Nedumengaud..	22nd ,,	,,	Wed.	,, Trivandrum ..	22nd ,,	A.M.	Wed.

5th December 1881.

ORDER THEREON, 27th December 1881, No. 592.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the foregoing letter and its enclosures be communicated to the Collectors of Tinnevelly, Tanjore, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura, in view to their paying His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore all the marks of respect due to his exalted station, and affording His Highness any assistance which he may need within the limits of their respective districts.

2. Collectors will also arrange that every assistance is afforded to the persons deputed to carry out the requisite preparations for His Highness at the stations at which he proposes to halt.

3. Copy of this order will be furnished to the Consulting Engineer for Railways for communication to the Agents of the Madras and South of India Railway Companies; and also to the Inspector-General of Police, who will arrange for complying with the request contained in paragraph 4 of the Dewan's letter.

4. Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings be forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Resident at Hyderabad, in view to the issue of the necessary instructions to facilitate His Highness' journey to Calcutta and back.

5. Intimation of His Highness the Maharaja's intention to arrive at Pondicherry on the 15th March 1882 will be made to His Excellency the Governor of that settlement.

6. The Resident's proposals in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter are sanctioned.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 27th December 1881, *No.* 593.

I am directed to enclose copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 592, dated 27th December 1881, relating to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore's approaching visit to Calcutta, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, you will issue the requisite instructions to facilitate His Highness' journey to and from Calcutta and for his reception there.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Fort St. George, 27th December 1881, *No.* 594.

I am directed to enclose copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 592, dated 27th December 1881, relating to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore's approaching visit to Calcutta, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, you will issue the requisite instructions to facilitate His Highness' journey to Calcutta.

To His Excellency M. Drouhet, Governor of the French Settlements in India, dated Fort St. George, 27th December 1881, *No.* 595.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, who intends to proceed on a tour to Calcutta and Northern India in January next, purposes visiting Pondicherry on his return, arriving there, as at present arranged, at 6 A.M. on Wednesday the 15th March 1882, leaving again at 8 P.M. on the same day.

2. I shall esteem it a favor if your Excellency will be so good as to issue such orders as will secure suitable attention being paid to His Highness during his stay at Pondicherry.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Proceedings of Government, dated 27th December 1881, *No.* 596.

Adverting to the approaching visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to Madras, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the following arrangements shall be made for His Highness' reception :—

A Guard of Honor will be posted at the Central Railway Station by 7 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st January 1882, and on His Highness' arrival a salute of nineteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honor will also be posted at His Highness' residence.

2. Orders regarding detailed arrangements will be issued in the Military Department as indicated in G.O., dated 21st January 1875, No. 32.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 15*th December* 1881, *No.* 140 [*Current No.* 629].

The Dewan of Travancore having forwarded for my opinion a draft Regulation for the reconstitution of the Sadr Court of Travancore, I have the honor to forward a copy and request I may be informed whether it meets the approval of Government.

2. I myself consider that the draft Regulation sufficiently meets the purposes of the proposed changes and is unobjectionable.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

REGULATION OF 1057.

A Regulation for reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better Administration of Justice in Travancore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the better administration of justice in Travancore and for that purpose to reconstitute Our Chief Court of Judicature and establish a Court for the disposal of appeals to Us, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be cited as "The Travancore High Court Regulation," and it shall come into force on the day of 1057.

Enactment repealed.

2. Regulation III of 1054 is hereby repealed.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

High Court.

3. Our Chief Court of Judicature shall be designated the High Court of Travancore and shall exercise all the powers and appellate jurisdiction heretofore vested in the Sadr Court, save as provided by this Regulation.

Number of Judges. Pandit.

4. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; and a Pandit shall, as at present, be attached to it.

Declaration to be made by the Judges.

5. The Chief Justice and every Judge who shall from time to time be appointed to the said High Court, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe the following declaration before any one of the Judges of the High Court.

"I, A.B., appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court of Travancore, do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office, to the best of my ability, knowledge, and judgment."

Seal.

6. The said High Court shall have and use as occasion may require a seal bearing the device of Our Royal Arms with a label surrounding the same, with this inscription, "The Seal of the High Court of Travancore." The seal shall be in the custody of the Chief Justice.

Powers of the High Court to admit Vakeels and Advocates and to make rules for their admission.

7. The High Court is empowered to approve, admit, and enrol such and so many Advocates and Vakeels as the said Court shall deem proper, and to make rules, subject to the approval of Government, for the qualification and admission of suitable persons as Advocates or Vakeels in the several grades of Courts and shall be empowered to remove or to suspend from practice on reasonable cause any of the said Advocates or Vakeels.

Powers of a single Judge.

8. A single Judge of Our High Court is invested with the following powers, viz. :—

(1) to call for information from the lower Courts regarding cases on their files with a view to superintend their working, and to correct errors of law or practice;
(2) to revise Calendars and other Returns in criminal cases;
(3) to examine the Returns submitted by the Civil Courts; and
(4) to dispose of all matters not otherwise expressly provided for.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for such Judge to refer any question of law for the decision of a Division Bench or to a Court consisting of not less than three Judges.

Inspection by a single Judge.

9. It shall be competent to such Judge of the High Court as We shall from time to time nominate for the purpose, to visit the Courts subordinate to Our said High Court, to correct errors of procedure and practice on the spot, to bring to the notice of Government the requirements of the different Courts in respect of buildings, jails, furniture, and custody and arrangement of records, and generally to examine and report on the working of the lower Courts.

Powers of Chief Justice.

10. The conduct of business in the High Court shall be regulated by the Chief Justice. In his absence, his duties shall devolve on the senior Puisne Judge present.

Powers of Division Benches of two Judges.

11. Division Benches consisting of two Judges of the High Court are empowered—

(1) to hear and determine all appeals, civil and criminal, preferred from the decrees, orders, or sentences of Our Zillah and Sessions Courts, where the same are allowed by law;
(2) to transfer civil or criminal cases from one Court to another;
(3) to dispose of references in Small Cause cases; and
(4) to pass orders on references made by Sessions Judges and Magistrates under Regulation III of 1056.

Provided always that in disposing of references or passing orders under Clauses 3 and 4 it shall be competent to the Judges of a Division Bench to refer any question of law to a full Bench for decision.

Criminal cases.

12. In criminal cases, if the two Judges forming a Division Bench agree as to the order or sentence to be passed, their decision shall be final.

But if they disagree they shall refer the matter for the decision of another Judge and the decision of the majority shall prevail.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Judges forming a Division Bench in any case of a novel or special character, or involving any important point of law, to refer it to a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges, whose decision shall likewise be final, and

Provided also that if the sentence or order passed be one of death or life imprisonment it shall be subject to Our confirmation.

Civil cases.

13. In civil cases, when the Judges forming a Division Bench agree, an appeal shall lie to Us from their judgment or order under the provisions hereinafter prescribed in that behalf.

But if they disagree, and the case is one which would otherwise be appealable to Us under this Regulation, they shall record their opinions and direct that the case be referred for disposal by the remaining three Judges, from whose decision there shall be no further appeal.

In all other cases where there is a difference of opinion between the two Judges forming a Division Bench, they shall refer the case to a third Judge and the decision of the majority shall be final. Provided that it shall be competent to the Judges forming a Division Bench in any case of a novel or special character, or involving an important point of law, to refer it to a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges, whose decision shall likewise be final.

14. When it is necessary to issue general rules and circular orders for the guidance of the subordinate Courts, such rules and circulars shall be signed by not less than three Judges.

Rules and circulars to be signed by not less than three Judges.

PART III.

APPEALS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

15. Subject to the provisions contained in this Regulation on that behalf, an appeal shall lie to Us from all final judgments or orders passed by a Bench of two Judges under Clause 1, Section 13, of this Regulation, and such appeal shall be referred to the remaining three Judges of the High Court who shall form a Judicial Committee for the purpose of hearing and determining such appeal.

Appeals to His Highness the Maharaja.

16. The said Judicial Committee shall have and use as occasion requires a seal bearing the device of the Royal Arms of Travancore with a label surrounding the same with this inscription, "Seal of the Royal Court of Final Appeal, Travancore."

Seal of the Judicial Committee.

17. In the cases appealable to Us under Section 15 of this Regulation, the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be five thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Us must be the same sum or upwards; or the judgment or order must involve directly or indirectly some claim or question to, or respecting property of like amount or value; and the appeal must involve some substantial question of law if the judgment or order appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing the judgment or order.

Value of subject-matter.

18. Whoever desires to appeal, under Section 15 of this Regulation, to Us, shall apply by petition to the Judicial Committee.

Petition of appeal to Judicial Committee.

19. The fee payable on such petition shall be that prescribed for memoranda of appeals under Regulation II of 1053, the provisions of which Regulation shall apply to proceedings before the Judicial Committee.

Fee on petition.

20. Such applications must ordinarily be made within ninety days from the date of such judgment or order. But if that period expires when the High Court is closed, the application shall be made on the day that the Court reopens.

Time for application.

21. When the application is received, the applicant shall within ninety days from the date of the judgment or order complained of, or within forty-five days from the admission of the application, whichever is the later date,

Security and deposit required.

(a) give security for the costs of the respondent;
(b) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, printing, transcribing, and indexing a correct copy of the whole record; except
  (1) papers which the parties agree to exclude;
  (2) accounts or portions of accounts which the officer empowered by the Judicial Committee for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not especially asked to be included; and
  (3) such other documents as the Judicial Committee may direct to be excluded.

22. When such deposit is made, the Judicial Committee shall

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

(a) declare the appeal admitted;
(b) give notice thereof to the respondent; and
(c) fix a day for the hearing of the appeal.

23. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal to Us, the judgment or order appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced unless the Judicial Committee otherwise directs.

Proceedings pending appeal.

But the Committee may, if it thinks fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Committee,

(a) impound any movable property in dispute or any part thereof; or

(b) allow the judgment or order appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Committee thinks fit for the due performance of any order which shall be made by the Committee on the appeal; or

(c) stay the execution of the judgment or order appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against or of any order made under the appeal; or

(d) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other directions respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Explanation.—For the purposes of Sections 21, 22, and 23, the term "Judicial Committee" shall mean all or such of the members thereof as are present.

Register of appeals.

24. All appeals to Us shall be entered in a Register to be kept for that purpose and shall be numbered consecutively.

Procedure.

25. In the disposal of appeals before them, the Judicial Committee shall be guided as to procedure (as far as may be) by the provisions of the law for the time being as to appeals in the High Court.

Submission for confirmation.

26. When the appeal has been heard by the Judicial Committee, they shall, either then, or if judgment be reserved, on some future day, record their opinion, which opinion shall, with a copy of the record, be forwarded to the Dewan, who will submit the same to Us in order that the same may be confirmed under Our Sign Manual.

Procedure to enforce order.

27. Whoever desires to enforce or obtain execution of any order passed on appeal to Us shall apply to the High Court by petition accompanied by a certified copy of the judgment or order made in such appeal and sought to be enforced.

The High Court shall transmit the order passed in appeal to the Court which made the first judgment or order appealed from, and shall give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same, and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce and execute it accordingly in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original judgment or order.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

28. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes Our order relating to such enforcement or execution shall be appealable in the same manner, and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement and execution of its own judgment or order.

ORDER THEREON, 27th December 1881, No. 597.

The Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Resident.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.